

Lebanon lodges protest at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Lebanon has protested to the United Nations over Israeli air attacks last Thursday against the town of Sidon and the surrounding area, and has reserved the right to call for a Security Council meeting "at the appropriate time." In a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar published Monday, Lebanese U.N. Representative Rashid Fakboury said Israeli fighter aircraft carried out attacks on four successive occasions. Israeli navy units participated in the raid by patrolling the Lebanese coast. Israeli troops were landed in the raid by helicopter while Lebanese coast guard vessels fired at them. "This new Israeli act of aggression, by air, sea and land, in the heart of Lebanese territory, which resulted in heavy human and material losses and during which military operations continued until evening, falls within the framework of Israel's ongoing policy of aggression against Lebanon and the continuation of its violation of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations," Mr. Fakboury said.

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King attends army exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday attended military exercises performed by an air force unit. King Hussein was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and the inspector general of the Armed Forces and senior army officers.

King visits Energy Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday visited the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources where he was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib. Dr. Khatib briefed the King on the situation of labour force in Jordan and on the ministry's programmes and activities. Dr. Khatib also reviewed recommendations issued by the Science and Technology Committee and the Council of Higher Education and the Educational Policy Committee on methods of developing scientific research.

Crown Prince meets Pension Fund chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday called at the Pension Fund and met with its newly appointed director, Zuhair Khalfi. The Crown Prince was briefed on the activities of the fund and its investment-oriented plans.

Medal presented to Swedish envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday conferred on Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg, The Medal of Independence of the First Order in appreciation of his role in bolstering Jordanian-Swedish relations. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary General Tayseer Tougan decorated Mr. Stjernberg with the medal during a reception held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Mr. Stjernberg is ending his term of office in Jordan.

Jordanian poet wins honours

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian poet Haider Mahmoud was awarded on Monday the 1986 Ibn Al Khatib Al Andalusi prize for poetry for his poetry book "Dhwan." Mr. Mahmoud, who is also director general of the Department of Culture and Art, won the honour among 300 other Arab and Spanish poets who entered the annual contest for poetry which is organised by the Madrid-based Spanish Arab Institute for Culture. Information Minister Mohammed Al Khatib handed over the prize to Mr. Mahmoud in the presence of Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez del Valle and a gathering of Jordanian poets and writers.

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Jordan and Kuwait renew call for peace conference on Mideast

Joint statement voices full support for all means to enhance steadfastness of Palestinians

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Kuwait joined on Monday in a fresh call for an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, to be attended by all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The call came at the end of a three-day official visit to Kuwait by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai during which the two countries signed a comprehensive accord to boost trade and other economic ties.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit said "equitable and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except through an international conference in which all five permanent (U.N.) Security Council member states participate with all parties involved, including the PLO."

The purpose of an international conference, the communique said, was to secure an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands,

and conveyed to him a message from His Majesty King Hussein containing the King's greetings and best wishes to Sheikh Jaber.

Joint talks were held between the two sides under the chairmanship of Sheikh Sa'd and Mr. Rifai. The Jordanian delegation held a series of fruitful meetings with senior Kuwaiti officials. The two sides also held official talks, characterised by mutual understanding and dealt with bilateral relations and various issues of common interest.

"In their talks the two sides expressed the two countries' determination to go ahead with supporting the foundations of joint action between them and to expand the scope of cooperation in various fields to achieve the two people's maximum aspirations for development, progress and prosperity."

"The two countries also signed an agreement for economic, trade and technical cooperation and they also formed a joint

(Continued on page 3)

Mozambique president killed in air crash in S. African territory

MAPUTO (Agencies) — Mozambique President Samora Machel was killed when his plane crashed in a remote corner of South Africa Sunday night while flying home from a summit of African leaders.

South African authorities said in Johannesburg 26 others, believed to include two Mozambican ministers, also died when the Soviet-built Tupolev jet plunged into a hillside near the Mozambique and Swaziland borders.

There were 10 survivors, including the Soviet pilot, officials said.

The death of Mr. Machel, 53, Marxist leader of war-torn Mozambique since 1975, was announced by South African President P.W. Botha. His statement expressed deep regret and profound shock.

Mozambican officials flew in Soviet helicopter gunships to accompany South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha to the crash site and retrieve Mr. Machel's body.

Hours later however, the Maputo government had still not announced the president's death to the Mozambique nation. State radio, which earlier announced



Samora Machel

Machel was missing, played solemn, classical music.

Mozambicans wept in the streets of Maputo and waited for official confirmation from their government that Mr. Machel was killed.

While surviving members of the country's leadership met for more than seven hours and Mozambican officials crossed the border to visit the crash site, government radio told this nation of 13 million people only that Mr. Machel was missing on a flight

from Zambia.

Mr. Machel's death strikes Mozambique at a time when his government has been reeling from setbacks in a prolonged war with right-wing rebels and from economic reprisals by South Africa for its alleged support for black nationalist guerrillas.

While the radio played solemn music, small groups of people gathered in the streets of the capital waiting for news.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, widely considered a successor to Mr. Machel, returned to Maputo on Monday after a trip to the United States.

He touched down on his way at the port city of Beira at a time when Maputo airport was closed to all traffic for a few hours. In late afternoon, it was not clear whether the airport was open to normal traffic or only for official flights.

South African Foreign Minister Botha told reporters at Komatipoort, near the scene of the crash, that the plane, en route from Zambia, had circled close to Maputo, then flew away towards South Africa because of bad weather. It crashed just 200 metres across the border into South Africa, he said.

Captive Israeli is reportedly in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — An Israeli fighter pilot taken prisoner in South Lebanon last week has been removed to a secret hideout in Beirut, one of his militia captors disclosed on Monday.

The captor, who identified himself only by his first name of Ahmad, said the car in which the Israeli airman was taken to the Lebanese capital came under gunfire.

"Palestinian and Nasserite gunmen fired at us as we drove along the coastal highway in an attempt to grab the Israeli pilot from us. Of course, they failed," Ahmad explained.

"Thank God the (Israeli) captive was not hurt. We need him alive and in good shape so that we can swap him for our comrades imprisoned in Israel," Ahmad told reporters.

He spoke at Justice Minister Nabih Berri's office in west Beirut. Mr. Berri heads the mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia which holds the captured Israeli aviator.

Israeli-held suspects said to be fundamentalists

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Three Palestinians arrested for allegedly hurling grenades that killed one Israeli and injured 69 are Muslim fundamentalists who were recruited by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Israeli officials said Monday.

The three told authorities they were recruited by the PLO last year, and also identified themselves as being members of a group they called Islamic Jihad, officials said.

But the group is not linked to the Iranian-backed Lebanese group of the same name which fights against Israel in South Lebanon, said Shmuel Goren, Israel's coordinator for occupied West Bank affairs.

"It was not an operation of the Islamic Jihad" of South Lebanon, Goren said on Israel Radio. "It was definitely an act of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The men were conscripted by the PLO," he said.

Two of the three were arrested Wednesday night, a few hours after grenades were thrown at soldiers following a swearing-in ceremony at the western wall of Jerusalem.

Rifai: Jordan has to rely on internal sources to finance development plans

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said Monday that international economic and monetary conditions were forcing Jordan to depend to a large extent on internally-generated funds for financing development projects.

The prime minister said obtaining foreign loans with easy terms was becoming "a difficult question."

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Arab Bank Chairman Abdul Majid Shoman, Mr. Rifai called on the banking sector, public and private financial institutions to

"play their role of gathering local funds and employing them in the various sectors."

He told bankers and businessmen attending the dinner that there was a need for attracting funds from Jordanian expatriates as well as Arab and foreign funds to benefit from investment opportunities in the Kingdom.

Mr. Rifai said that in order to correct the imbalance between liquidity growth rate and growth in the gross national product, there was a need to reduce interest rates on deposits.

"We are looking towards more discussions between the Central Bank and local banks to reduce

local interest rates, taking into consideration international interest rates," Mr. Rifai said.

He said financial institutions in the country had reached "a level of maturity that enabled them to overcome shocks and constraints ... we expect more effort to be exerted to accommodate our wide ambitions."

The role these institutions play "is basic and vital, and we have no option but to support this role," he said.

Mr. Shoman underlined in an earlier statement "the sound banking system" in Jordan and its ability to adjust to government measures to revive the economy.

Shamir becomes premier and vows to increase settlements

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Likud party leader Yitzhak Shamir became prime minister of Israel on Monday, vowing to promote Jewish settlement in the Occupied Arab territories.

The hard-line foreign minister is exchanging jobs with Labour Prime Minister Shimon Peres under a power-sharing accord they signed after an inconclusive general election in 1984.

The vote of confidence in Mr. Shamir and his new 25-member cabinet was passed by a show of hands, with 82 legislators voting in favour, 17 against, and three abstaining.

Mr. Shamir, 71, leader of a Jewish terrorist cell before the creation of Israel, and a former spymaster in the Mossad intelligence agency, will lead Israel for 25 months, identical to the term served by Mr. Peres.

In a 30-minute policy statement, Mr. Shamir said it was a "supreme Zionist value" for Jews to settle all parts of the "biblical land of Israel," an area that the Jewish state claims includes the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"We will not discriminate between one part of the country

and another. Just as there is one people of Israel, so is there one land of Israel," he said.

But, departing from his prepared speech, he said new settlements would be established in line with the coalition accord, which limits their number to five or six a year.

The remark appeared to be aimed at toning down policy differences with Mr. Peres after bitter bickering over cabinet postings in the new government delayed the job swap for three days.

Mr. Shamir said a "supreme priority" of his government would be to promote Jewish settlement of the occupied territories and that "the government will seek to forge a Zionist economy. The economy will be based not only on solid economic principles, but also on the Zionist values which must be our guide, among them the supreme value of settlement throughout the land of Israel."

Increased Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip may lead to a split with Mr. Peres, who has said he would break up the government if the peace process is blocked, and whose Labour Party opposes

settlement in Palestinian-populated areas. Under Mr. Peres, two new settlements were built and some 18,000 Jews moved into already established outposts.

Although the new cabinet has almost the same faces as Mr. Peres', hardliners have said they would press Mr. Shamir to do more to promote settlements.

Such a move is sure to rouse the opposition of the United States, which has described Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza as "obstacles to peace."

Mr. Shamir said he would continue efforts to bring Jordan into peace talks. He did not reject outright an international peace conference.

"Jordan has not yet responded to our call to come to the negotiating table. Our government will continue indefatigably to create conditions that will enable Israel and Jordan to live in peace alongside each other, but we will not be able to obtain this without free, direct, face-to-face discussion," he said.

The new prime minister said an international forum cannot serve as a substitute for direct negotiations.

Israelis manhandle Gazans

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli youths beat up two Palestinian street-cleaners employed in suburban Tel Aviv in "revenge" for the recent stabbing deaths of two Israelis in the occupied Gaza Strip, a spokeswoman for the Tel Aviv police department said Monday.

The police spokeswoman said in a telephone interview that two 20-year-old men attacked the Palestinians from Gaza who were working for the Bat Yam municipality.

The spokeswoman said the Israelis accosted the Palestinians claiming to be policemen, and beat them up. One of them threatened the Palestinians with a knife, she said.

Residents summoned police who arrested the two youths.

It was the second assault against Palestinians in the area in two days. On Sunday, a 50-year-old Gazan was stabbed in the back with a kitchen knife in the coastal city of Ashdod, 35 kilometres south of Tel Aviv.

Police suspect that stabbing was also an act of "revenge" for the killing of two Israelis in Gaza City on Sept. 27 and Oct. 7, the daily Yediot Ahronot reported.

In Gaza, police and soldiers fired tear gas and shot in the air to disperse Palestinian high school students who demonstrated for the second day in the town of Rafiah, and stoned Israeli vehicles, the army command said.

The Idm news agency said the students shouted slogans against the Israeli occupation of Gaza and the recent wave of arrests by Israeli troops in response to the two killings.

In another incident, Israeli soldiers fired tear gas at Palestinian prisoners in the occupied West Bank Monday when they protested after an inmate was put in solitary confinement, the Israeli army command said.

U.S. 'outraged' at Soviet expulsions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The White House on Monday expressed outrage and chagrin at the Soviet expulsion of five American diplomats while senior U.S. officials considered possible appropriate responses.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said the United States rejected Moscow's contention that the five had engaged in activities "incompatible with their official status," a euphemism for accusations of spying.

"We're reviewing our options as to what we might do ... we will examine the situation and take appropriate action," Speakes told reporters.

"We reject the Soviet contention and view it as an unjustified action based on unfounded allegations," Speakes said the embassy had

protested in Moscow when told of the expulsion order on Sunday but no written protest yet had been lodged.

"Nevertheless, we are upset, outraged and chagrined," he said. Secretary of State George Shultz said on Sunday Washington would take some action but both he and Speakes refused to discuss what options were under consideration.

Moscow's expulsion came after the United States ordered 25 Soviet employees of the United Nations to leave the country, but Speakes declined to call it a tit-for-tat response.

"I don't think we can make that judgement, as far as we are concerned our action at the U.N. stands on its own ... We hope that this does not represent Soviet retaliation," Speakes said.

Georgy Arbatov, a senior Kremlin specialist on the United States and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said on CBS television's "Face the Nation" programme Sunday that he did not know whether the Soviet expulsion was intended as retaliation.

But he added, "if the Americans say they think there are too many spies in our United Nations mission, we can say that, in our opinion, there are too many spies in the American embassy in Moscow."

The Soviet news agency TASS said the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed U.S. diplomats in Moscow that four members of the embassy in the city and one man at the Leningrad consulate were being expelled.

U.S. says Soviets want to reopen talks on SDI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Monday Soviet Union had told the White House it would like to reopen the discussion on testing of "Star Wars," the issue on which an arms control agreement faltered at the Iceland summit talks.

Arms control experts say the United States and Soviet Union may yet find a common ground for resolving the Soviet demand at Reykjavik that "Star Wars" testing be confined to the laboratory.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said the stalemate over "Star Wars" would block a package of tentative agreements to drastically reduce strategic arsenals, eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and gradually do away with nuclear weapons testing.

Despite intense negotiations at the summit, the two sides did not attempt to define what the Soviets meant by phrase "testing outside the laboratory," said Steven Steiner, a White House adviser on defence.

Signs emerged over the

weekend, however, that the Soviets would ease their stance on "Star Wars," formally known as the strategic defence initiative (SDI), at closed-door superpower arms negotiations in Geneva.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said Monday he would oppose any testing limits on SDI.

"I would certainly think it would be wrong" to accept any limitations on testing of "Star Wars" technology outside the laboratory, Mr. Weinberger said in an interview from Frankfurt, West Germany, on NBC-TV's "Today" programme.

"We don't know what limitations we could define," he said. "We can't tell you now how we can limit it or how we could exclude certain types of research or testing because we want to do everything possible to enable us to deploy it."

Mr. Weinberger added that any move by the Soviets to limit "Star Wars" testing "is an attempt by the Soviets to maintain the monopoly they've had" in working on their own missile defence system.

El Al bomb trial jury told not to consider 'political impact'

LONDON (R) — A British prosecutor on Monday told a jury trying an Arab on charges of attempting to blow up an Israeli airliner in April not to let allegations that Syria masterminded the plot cloud their judgement.

Delivering final arguments against Nezar Hindawi, prosecutor Roy Amlot said evidence of Syrian involvement was "convincing" but he urged the jury to avoid considering the case's international ramifications. "Your verdict will not mean inevitably that there was involvement on the part of the Syrians," Amlot said, reminding the 12-member jury that British prosecutors work independently of the government.

"There may be repercussions," he told the jury. "We're not politicians. Don't allow it to cloud your simple judgement on this one individual."

The sole issue facing them was whether Hindawi knew the luggage he packed for his pregnant girlfriend, Ann Marie Murphy, contained a bomb

Iraqi warplanes blast Iranian military trains

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes Monday attacked a number of trains in Iran loaded with soldiers and war equipment.

"Our aircraft launched destructive raids on the trains at 6:10 a.m. (0310 GMT) and returned safely to base," a military spokesman said. He did not give the location of the raids.

The Iraqi military spokesman said: "Our pilots saw the trains exploding with their cargo of military ammunition and equipment and the men they were carrying."

He said the attack was further evidence that Iraq was observing Iranian military movements and "preparations for aggression."

Both sides have predicted a major offensive by Tehran's troops before the end of the current Iranian year next March. Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) Monday claimed that Iraqi warplanes hit a train travelling in south Iran killing five civilian passengers and wounding 15.

IRNA said several cars were destroyed in the attack on the train north of Ahvaz, 100 kilometres east of the border with Iraq.

The agency said the Iraqi attack was launched as an unnamed U.N. military expert inspected the site of an Iraqi air strike on an airfield in Shiraz Wednesday.

The Iranians had claimed

several passengers were killed and others wounded as they got off a passenger plane when the field was attacked by Iraqi jets.

IRNA claimed that 60 civilians were killed and 300 wounded in a similar Iraqi attack on an airliner in the same area last May.

Baghdad and Tehran have appealed separately to the United Nations this week to intervene to halt attacks on civilian centres by both sides. Iran and Iraq have been at war since September, 1980.

The Iranian complaint followed the attack on Shiraz. Baghdad made a similar protest Thursday after a long-range Iranian missile struck the Iraqi capital.

The Iraqis reported six civilians were killed and 64 wounded. Iran warned Monday it will strike at Baghdad and other Iraqi cities to avenge the Iraqi air strike on the train.

IRNA quoted a spokesman for Iran's War Information Headquarters in Tehran as saying: "Any inhuman act by the enemy will be severely answered. Islamic combatants will not remain silent against savage Iraqi attacks."

The United Nations has stepped in to halt the so-called "war of the cities" in 1984 and 1985.

Attacks against civilian targets in Iran and Iraq came as Iran was reported preparing to launch its long-heralded "final and fateful offensive" against Iraq.

The Iranians are believed to have massed more than 650,000 men along the 1,180-kilometre frontlines, mainly in the central and southern sectors, for the expected big push.

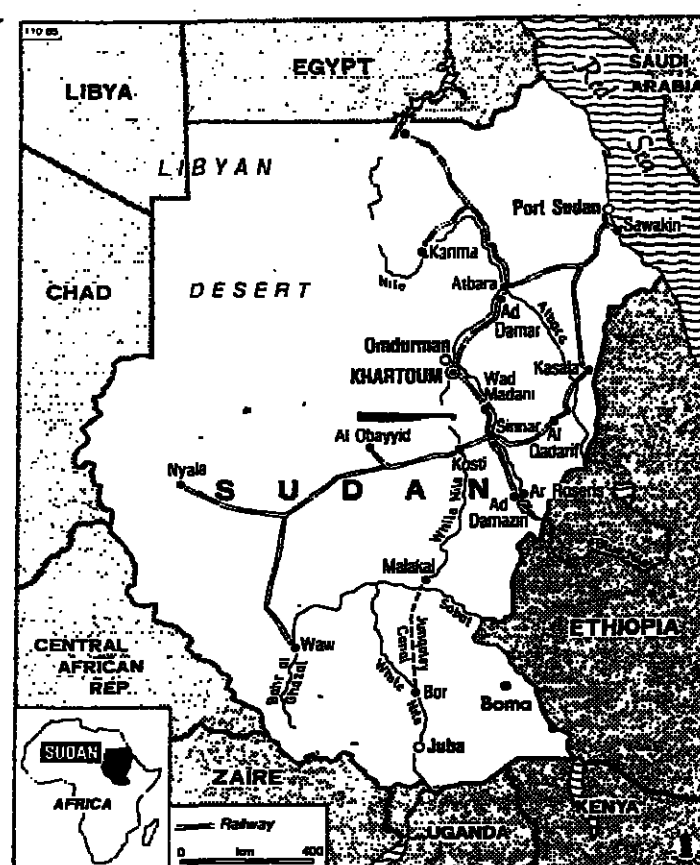
Meanwhile in another development East Germany has agreed to buy crude oil from Iran and export refined products back again, Tehran Radio quoted Industries Minister Gholamreza Shafiei as saying Monday.

Mr. Shafiei, who accompanied Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi to East Germany and Hungary last week in the first European visit by an Iranian premier since the 1979 Islamic revolution, did not disclose the volume of the agreement.

Iran's refining capacity has been cut back as a result of Iraqi war action.

The minister said both East Germany and Hungary had agreed to counter-trade deals allowing Iran to pay for imported machinery and primary materials with the manufactured products.

He said the change to counter-trade agreements was made necessary by "fluctuations in oil prices." Iran's vital oil export earnings have plummeted with the fall in world prices.



UNICEF starts project for Khartoum's homeless children

By Hanzza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — For William Deng and Goma Peter, the days of loading, begging and shoplifting are over.

They have clean clothes, hot meals and sleep in a dormitory, thanks to a pilot project which has taken more than 70 homeless children off the streets of Khartoum.

Deng and Peter are from southern Sudan, where a three-year-old war between government troops and rebels has disrupted the lives of many of the region's six million people.

There are many more like them — waifs who have made their way to Sudan's capital, hoping on and off trains, hitchhiking rides on trucks or barges or just walking from the countryside.

The U.N. International Children's Fund (UNICEF), which estimates there are 10,000 homeless youngsters in Khartoum, took in 77 of them for a pilot project and put them into an evening school.

Using a \$10-million, Belgian-built school, UNICEF is teaching those under 10 to read and write. Older children take classes in welding, carpentry and other vocational skills.

"The school is just a drop in the ocean. It is not a solution, just a step in the right direction," said Peter Dalghish, a UNICEF emergency officer heading the project.

Not all the children get through the school successfully. Barefoot and ill-clad, Ali Ibrahim, a 12-year-old from the Red Sea city of Port Sudan, pleaded to be allowed back into the school after being discharged for discipline.

Some of the homeless children, who make a little money selling cigarettes or washing cars, are a product of drought which hit farmers and their families in many

parts of the country in 1984. Many who trekked to Khartoum with their parents squatted in makeshift camps on the edge of the city. Those without families mostly sleep in the streets, some spending the nights outside police stations for protection.

Known as "shamasha" by northern Sudanese, they are blamed by Khartoum residents for a rise in thefts and burglaries. Police said there had been a national increase in crime in May, June and July this year and cited the influx of displaced people as the main reason.

Dalghish, a Canadian who took leave from a Toronto law firm to help UNICEF, is working on another project to channel the energies of homeless children usefully.

Street Kids Incorporated is almost ready to enter the hand-delivery market, with 30 bicycles donated by a U.S. firm.

While UNICEF has helped some of the homeless children, the overall plight of Sudan's displaced people continues. There are 100,000 to 200,000 people from southern Sudan living in makeshift camps around Khartoum.

Sudan's relief and rehabilitation commissioner, Kamel Shawk, said food was distributed to children and the elderly in camps, but was being held back from the able-bodied pending a survey of new arrivals and long-term settlers.

"If we give food now to everybody, we may take away the incentive to work from those who have found jobs and are independently making a living," Mr. Shawk told Reuters.

The flow of southerners escaping war and food shortages has heightened tension between the Muslim inhabitants of the north and the mainly Christian or pagan southerners, foreign relief workers say.

Arab League calls on member states to cut diplomatic ties with Ivory Coast

TUNIS (R) — Arab League foreign ministers have called on their countries to break diplomatic ties with states such as the Ivory Coast which decide to have embassies in Jerusalem.

The ministers stressed in a final communiqué Friday night after a two-day meeting the need to honour a 1980 Arab summit resolution calling for all ties to be cut with any state recognising Jerusalem as Israel's capital, or which transfers an embassy there.

They condemned Ivory Coast's decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem. Ivory Coast is one of four West African states to have re-established ties with Israel. The latest was Cameroon in August.

The communiqué also called for an Arab summit to be held as soon as possible, adding that discussion

on a controversial Israeli-Moroccan meeting last July should be deferred until then.

A Syrian draft resolution condemning the meeting in Morocco between King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was debated by ministers of the 21-member league, but then withdrawn.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, current chairman of the League Council, are charged with contacting Arab leaders to arrange a date and venue for a summit, the communiqué said.

The last ordinary Arab summit was held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982. Repeated squabbles since then have prevented any further

summits, normally held annually. The communiqué again condemned what it called U.S. aggression and threats against Libya.

The ministers also discussed the Iran-Iraq war at their six-monthly meeting and warned of grave dangers of an extension of the conflict.

The communiqué reaffirmed confidence in the Arab League as a fundamental instrument for organising common Arab action.

The meeting was attended by 11 foreign ministers and Farouk Khaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Political Department.

Other members of the Tunis-based league sent lower-level representatives.

UNRWA: Lebanon, Gaza are problem areas

VIENNA (Agencies) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) will continue its services to Palestine refugees in Lebanon as long as humanly possible, but it is essential that its staff should be able to travel freely and safely throughout the country, says Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli in his annual report to the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Giacomelli said he has sought assurance from the government of Lebanon on this.

The report shows that during the 12 months to June 30 this year five UNRWA employees were killed in Lebanon. This brings the total for the past four years to 22 UNRWA staff members killed, 17 wounded and seven missing. Also missing is British journalist Alec Collett, kidnapped in March 1985 while on an assignment for UNRWA.

The agency provides education, health and relief services for some

2.1 million registered Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In his report Mr. Giacomelli called on U.N. member states to look immediately into the deteriorating situation in the Gaza Strip, where more than half a million people — most of them refugees — are crowded together.

"There is a serious shortage of adequate housing, and increasing numbers of refugees are finding it difficult to obtain employment. There is a growing sense of despair and hopelessness among the refugees, one consequence of which is the increasing and more strident demand upon the agency for additional services which limited resources make it impossible to meet."

Another alarming development in Gaza is the increasing salt content of the water supply because water is being used faster than it is being replaced naturally. "This fact, coupled with the lack

of satisfactory waste disposal facilities, heightens the danger of pollution from seepage in an area where parts of some camps already suffer from unhealthy environmental conditions," Mr. Giacomelli said.

Noting that UNRWA's current mandate (due for renewal by the General Assembly) expires next June, he concludes: "I believe UNRWA's services to refugees should be continued until a peaceful settlement is achieved, and recommend that members of the General Assembly extend the UNRWA mandate for a further period. If this is done, I hope that members will at the same time address again the question of the resources required so that UNRWA will not again have to face the financial difficulties of the recent past. With a more stable financial basis, UNRWA can continue to play its part in creating the conditions in which lasting peace can be sought and found in the Middle East."

Priest searches for Israeli technician who is reportedly abducted by Mossad

LONDON (AP) — An Australian priest said Monday he was hunting for an Israeli nuclear technician who vanished on Sept. 30 after disclosing what purported to be the secrets of the Jewish state's atomic arsenal.

The Rev. John McKnight, who runs St. John's Anglican Parish in the King's Cross district of Sydney, said he came to London to search for technician Mordechai Vanunu, and planned to go to Israel if he could verify a report that Vanunu was abducted by Israeli secret agents.

Vanunu, 31, has told the Sunday Times of London he worked at Israel's nuclear establishment in the Negev Desert until he was laid off last November.

The paper published a three-page report on Oct. 5 which claimed that based on Vanunu's testimony, Israel was a major nuclear power inferior only to the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

Vanunu began telling his story this year when he was in Australia as a tourist, and later sold his information to the Sunday Times.

The U.S. magazine Newsweek and the French daily Le Monde have reported that agents of Mossad, the Israeli secret service, abducted Vanunu to Israel. Newsweek quoted sources close to the Israeli intelligence community as saying Vanunu was lured from London to the south of France by a woman, boarded a yacht and was grabbed by Mossad agents when the vessel was in international waters.

McKnight told a news conference that Vanunu wandered into his church last spring, befriended parishioners and discussed "peace issues" with some of them.

He said Vanunu, a Jew, became interested in Christianity and was baptised two months later in the church. "He was a person at a crossroads in his life," said McKnight. "He had concerns

about Israel's policies, its aggressive stance."

He did not think Vanunu was a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, "but he was certainly pro-peace."

Meanwhile, a Colombian named Oscar Guerrero, who was employed to paint the church's fence, heard that Vanunu had been privy to Israeli nuclear secrets and went to Spain to try to sell Vanunu's story, McKnight said.

The Sunday Times was sceptical, but assigned its insight team of investigative reporters to contact Vanunu in Australia. The Sunday Times flew him to London, put his account to nuclear experts and concluded it was accurate.

McKnight said Vanunu telephoned him from his London hotel at 1 a.m. on Sept. 30. "He was concerned and not very happy about his situation," he said.

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15:55 Cartoons
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17:00 News
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18:30 Local series
19:30 News programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Arabie Series
20:49 Tomorrow's programme
21:30 Varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:15 Close down

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Le grandes aventures de L'Himalaya
19:00 News in French
19:15 Le vallee des peupliers
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Beyond 2000
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Music Box
21:30 News in English
22:00 News in English
22:20 Dempsy and Makepeace

RADIO JORDAN
8.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
S. partly on 96.0 KHz. SW
774111-14

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Cont.
10:05 Oriental Fables
11:05 Your Health
11:30 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Readings
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Cont.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 Instrumentals
14:30 Now Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:05 Top Twenty
18:40 News
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary

21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.
22:05 Evening Show Cont.
23:00 Evening Show Cont.
23:57 News Headlines
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
6.30, 7.20, 12.25 KHz.

06:00 David Munro 06:30 Eric Coates
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News
07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours
News Summary 07:30 News 07:40
07:45 World Today
08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Rock Solid 08:40
World News 08:59 24 Hours
News Summary 09:30 This Particular Place
09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News
10:09 Reflections 10:15 Training for
Tomorrow 10:30 Symphony For Four
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press
Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30
Financial News; Look Ahead 11:45
Sounds of the Series 12:00 News
Summary; Discovery 12:30 The
Beatbox 13:00 World News 13:09
13:45 A Letter from Scotland 13:50
Sports International 14:00 Radio
Newsweek 14:15 The Multitask 14:35
Financial News; Look Ahead 14:45
15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours
News Summary 15:30 Network UK
15:45 Recording of the Week 16:00
Outlook 16:45 Eric Coates 17:00 Radio
Newsweek 17:15 A Jolly Good Show
17:30 The Random Jottings of Hinge
and Bracket 18:00 World News 18:09
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Commentary

Jordan, Syria discuss joint projects in free trade zone

DERAA (Petra) — The Syrian-Jordanian free zone, straddling the common border in the north of Jordan, was established as a step towards launching economic projects leading to integration between the two countries, according to Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone Corporation (JSIFZC).

Dr. Dabbas told a joint meeting that joint industries will be established on four million square metres of land within the zone and that two million square metres have been allocated for setting up a residential area. He said that the total area of free zone land is equally divided over Jordanian and Syrian territory and that the zone is located south east of the Syrian border town of Deraa.

This area, Dr. Dabbas explained, is linked by road and rail communication networks to Syrian and Lebanese ports on the Mediterranean and to Aqaba port on the Red Sea and by roads which link Jordan and Syria with other Arab countries.

Investors in the free zone area can acquire 25-year lease contracts for their plots and can freely turn over the lease and the land to other investors, but after the 25-year period, the joint corporation will be the sole owner of the installations and buildings set up on the land, Dr. Dabbas explained.

All goods entering the free zone will be exempted from customs duty or other fees and manufactured products for markets outside Syria and Jordan will also be free of any fees or tax, Dr. Dabbas added.

He said that all contracts concluded within the free zone between the joint company and the investors or among the investors themselves will be exempted from stamp fees and various projects set up within the free zone will be exempted from income tax for 15 years.

Investors in the free zone area can employ 25 per cent of their workers from foreign countries and are not subject to Syrian or Jordanian laws governing the terms of employment and the termination of workers' employment, according to Dr. Dabbas.

Banking facilities

He said that Arab and foreign banks may open branches in the free zone and investors can deposit any amount of money in their accounts and can transfer deposits abroad without any restrictions.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Amman Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Syrian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Deraa Governor Hussein Hassoun, who attended the meeting, made a speech underlining the importance of the free zone project and its contribution to economic integration among Arab countries. The participants later held an open discussion and Dr. Dabbas answered questions about various aspects of investment in the free zone area. The two delegations also made a field tour of the zone and inspected the infrastructure and facilities on the site.

Jordan and Kuwait renew call

(Continued from page 1)

committee comprising the ministers of finance, industry and trade of the two countries to follow up the implementation of the agreement's provisions.

"While reviewing the current Arab situation, the two sides affirmed their full support of all means that enhance the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. They also affirmed that 'equitable and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except through an international conference in which all five permanent (U.N.) Security Council member states participate with all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to ensure Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories at the top of which is Jerusalem and to secure the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people'.

"On the Iran-Iraq war the two sides stressed the necessity of intensifying all efforts to reach an end to the war and to stop the drain of resources and capabilities.

"They also voiced their support of Iraq's positive stands vis-a-vis all peace initiatives.

"The two sides expressed their hope that Iran would respond to the international will to end the war and preserve security and stability in the region.

"On the situation in Lebanon, the two sides reaffirmed their support for all endeavours made to achieve national unity in Lebanon and expressed hope that dialogue would continue among all Lebanese factions to reach accord and to preserve the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

"The two sides reviewed the march of joint Arab action and stressed the necessity of serious and urgent work to achieve the minimum Arab solidarity and to overcome side differences in Arab relations with the aim of preparing for the forthcoming Arab summit as soon as possible and to confront the dangers threatening the Arab Nation.

Mr. Rifai extended an invitation to Sheikh Sa'ud to pay a visit to Jordan, Sheikh Sa'ud accepted the invitation and said the date of the visit would be fixed later on.

On Sunday Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and his Kuwaiti counterpart Faisal Abdul Razzak Al Khaled signed a comprehensive trade and economic accord between the two countries.

Mr. Khalaf said Monday the two sides studied proposals expected to go into effect in the first quarter of 1987.

Mr. Rifai said Sunday night the accord included customs exemptions for the exchange of each country's products, held out investment incentives and sought to promote tourism, air, maritime, overland and transit links.

Addressing local businessmen and board members of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) on Monday, Mr. Rifai described Jordan's economy as healthy, more so than in the past, considering the regional

A seminar would be held in January to review specific prospects for Kuwaiti investments in Jordan, including the exploitation of minerals in the Dead Sea, Mr. Rifai said.

Praising the existing economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, Mr. Rifai said Jordan's current five-year plan offers a good opportunity to Arab investors.

Referring to the role of the private sector in Jordan he said this sector had been given a special role in national development and the government recently endorsed a number of measures designed to give the private sector a larger share in the development process.

The prime minister pointed that the government had set up a consultative economic council entrusted with creating opportunities for and advising public and private sectors on economic matters to ensure success of various projects.

The government is now in the process of transforming a number of public corporations into companies owned by the public and the private sectors, and has introduced measures that guarantee good opportunities for Arab investors that contribute to the new five-year national development plan in Jordan, the prime minister said.

Dr. Muasher told the meeting about Jordan's achievements. Jordan's economy has been witnessing progressing development despite the world economic recession, and Jordan's exports have been on the increase, mainly going to Arab countries in the eastern part of the Mediterranean region and in South East Asia, the minister said.

He said Jordan "possesses good industrial capability and it is hoped that national industry would achieve further success."

At the outset of the meeting, Abdul Aziz Al Saqer, president of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce made a speech in which he said that Kuwait's economic community looks towards Jordan as a model of a country striving to achieve strategic balance between development requirements and the needs of consolidating steadfastness. "Kuwait looks to Jordan as an example where the private sector plays a leading role in national economy," Mr. Saqer said.

He emphasised the need for achieving economic integration between Jordan and Kuwait and said Jordan "represents the first confrontation line in the face of Israel's expansionist designs." He also called on Kuwaiti investors to contribute to Jordan's national development schemes included in the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

Mr. Rifai and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman Monday.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Rifai included Dr. Muasher, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, Central Bank of Jordan Governor Hussein Al Qasem, Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqar, Director of the prime minister's office Akhram Qussous and Economic Advisor at the Prime Ministry Fayeze Al Tawamneh.

Queen Noor inaugurates independent centre for Cerebral Palsy Foundation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday inaugurated the Cerebral Palsy Foundation's (CPF) new independent centre in Amman. Her Majesty, accompanied by Mrs. Zaid Rifai, His Highness Prince Ra'ed, Minister of Labour and Social Development, Khaled Haj Hassan and Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh met the children of the centre and inspected its four sections, comprising a medical assessment unit, a physiotherapy unit, preschool facilities and a toy library.

A discussion followed examining the construction of a specially-designed centre for the treatment of children suffering from cerebral palsy. The minister of labour and social development, the minister of health and the chairman of the General Union of Voluntary Societies' (GUVS) executive committee expressed their willingness to support such a project, which would enable the CPF to expand its services, spread medical awareness and provide diagnosis and early treatment for newborn children.

Queen Noor stressed the importance of coordination and continuous cooperation among



Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday cuts a ribbon to inaugurate an independent centre for the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (Petra photo)

the concerned sectors, and Her Majesty commended the active involvement of the parents of children at the CPF.

In his speech, President of the CPF Fakhri Bilbeisi thanked Her Majesty for her continuous and relentless support of disabled child care in Jordan. Her Majesty the Queen has in the past two years inaugurated two homes for the disabled: The carehome annex for the multi-disabled, sponsored by the Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief, was inaugurated in October 1984, and

Al Amal Home for the Multi-Disabled, sponsored by GUVS, was inaugurated in January 1985.

Established in 1977, the CPF was offering its services from a ward at King Hussein Medical Centre, and has to date treated 2,503 children.

Since 1982, the CPF has been offering physiotherapy sessions to children in Zarqa and the surrounding areas, and in 1985 opened a similar centre in Irbid in cooperation with Yarmouk University.

Seminar gets to grips with root causes, solutions for unemployment in Jordan

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "The problem is not a lack of job opportunities in Jordan, but rather that Jordanians are not willing to accept certain jobs for social and economic reasons," said Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan at a seminar held Monday to discuss the conditions of the local labour market.

Mr. Haj Hassan described the current period in Jordan as a "unique and important phase of development in the labour market and workforce." He said that there is a need for a comprehensive overview of the situation, taking into consideration past experiences for the future. During the mid 1950's, unemployment in Jordan reached 25 per cent, said the minister, dropping to eight per cent in the mid 1960's and rising to 14 per cent after the 1967 war. The three year plan from 1973 to 1975 almost eradicated unemployment in the Kingdom as Jordan followed a policy of encouraging economic initiative and an open-door policy. In addition, the emigration of the workforce to neighbouring Arab countries helped to solve the problem, the minister said. "Jordan adopted an ambitious development policy which achieved significant progress in many fields," Mr. Haj Hassan said.

In 1972 and 1974 oil prices rose drastically, increasing the demand for labour in the Gulf countries, and an imbalance was created in the Jordanian labour market as Jordanians went to work in the Gulf region. Therefore, in the second half of the 1970's Jordan was forced to open the door to foreign labourers to cover the manpower shortage, Mr. Haj Hassan said.

However, in the 1980's there was a reversal in this trend with the decline in oil prices, recession and the Gulf war. Demand for manpower in Arab countries declined. "At this time Jordan had an increased number of graduates and 25,000 were registered as unemployed. However, other figures indicated that 35,000 were looking for work. This coincided with an increase in foreign labour. The number of work permits issued in 1984 were 150,000," according to Mr. Haj Hassan. He said that there are available jobs but Jordanians refuse to take them for economic and social reasons and he said the solution to this problem is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development but a joint public responsibility.

Five working papers were presented at the seminar, organised by the Business and Professional Women's Club and held at the Abdul Hamid Shoman library. Dr. Ibrahim Badran, under secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, submitted a working paper dealing with projects to solve unemployment problems. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Badran discussed the six sections of his paper.

The first and second sections dealt with the principles of unemployment and reasons for unemployment, which he put at 12 per cent. Dr. Badran attributed unemployment to a slowdown in economic growth, the availability of cheap foreign labour, an unwillingness of Jordanians to accept certain jobs, workplaces or wages and an abundance of university graduates due to the lack of coordination between education and economic plans.

The third section covered the distribution of employment, masked unemployment, and direct unemployment where university and college graduates as well as women constitute a major part of the unemployed workforce.

He explained the short, medium, and long term solutions to the problem of unemployment in the fourth section. Short term solution concentrate on administrative measures such as lowering the pension age by three to five years, increasing the period of education by one or two years and increasing military service from six months to one year. Medium and short term measures include retraining manpower, social re-education on the new concepts of work; a revision of job incentives, encouragement of professional and small project financing loans; encouraging modern cottage industries with marketing firms and institutions and working camps for youth to work in industrial and rural construction. Long term solutions entail replanning education by designing strategies in industry, agriculture and the services sector where proper types of jobs are defined and upgraded to fully utilise the Jordanian potential in agriculture, mineral resources and associated industries.

Dr. Badran also spoke about the need for a periodical revision of wages, salaries and incentives and of substitutive industry to take the place of imported products and to develop joint Arab projects.

The fifth section referred to the organisational requirements and he suggested the establishment of a special bureau to provide detailed studies to be helped by a national committee representing different government, public institutions and organisations. Setting up a national fund would help the bureau through the participation of banks and financial institutions, the paper continued.

The sixth and last section noted that to solve unemployment, relevant studies on an institutional basis have to be prepared to maximise the potential of Jordanians, by taking advantage of the political stability in the Kingdom.

Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh, under secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, presented a paper on the conditions of the labour market. The paper dealt with the current labour situation in Jordan stressing two main topics: the size and characteristics of the population and the labour force and market in Jordan.

Population growth is high due to both a high birth rate and forced migration. He noted that more than 50 per cent of the population are under the age of 15 years which has led to increasing large numbers of children needing education. "These factors, combined with the low ratio of women participating in the economy and a high ratio of emigration will present a number of labour problems for Jordan in the future," he said.

Dr. Khasawneh went on to describe the size and characteristics of the labour force and market in the Kingdom. Jordan has become both an exporter and importer of manpower, he said. The emigration of Jordanians in the 1950's was moderate, but started to rise rapidly in the 1970's due to an increase in oil prices and economic development. Increased spending on social and economic

projects in the oil producing countries led to rise in demand for foreign labour of which "Jordanians made up the lion's share" he said.

At the same time, the 1973-75 development plan, which aimed at creating 70,000 jobs, led to a "bottleneck problem" in the labour market. "This inevitable led to importing manpower from abroad to meet the needs of businessmen and the requirements of development projects, and the goal to increase production and productivity," said Dr. Khasawneh.

However, after 1979 and during the 1980's a new development took place in the world economy. Counter action was taken by industrialised countries to intervene in the market forces by "decreasing" oil consumption, increasing the supply of oil and energy world wide by finding new energy sources and renewable resources of energy. "It seems to me they were successful because oil production was badly affected and consequently revenues decreased, lessening oil producers' ability to spend and invest on projects. As the demand for labour force decreased, once again Jordanians received the lion's share of these effects," he continued.

Another working paper presented by Mr. Hussein Ayash from the private sector, dealt with proposals to solve unemployment. Mr. Ayash said that unemployment is an economic, not an educational symptom.

"One solution is to send foreign labourers back to their countries, but I do not believe this will solve the problem because Jordanian labourers will not be hired in their place. In most cases foreign labourers are hired because they are cheap, obedient and available." Instead, Mr. Ayash suggested placing a tax on organisations and companies which hire non-Jordanians.

Conferees call for clear-cut strategy to close widening gap between Arab food production and consumption

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An Arab food organisation on Monday pledged that it would continue to work towards formulating a pan-Arab policy for the production and storage of strategic cereals until each Arab national is able to eat a loaf of bread that is 100 per cent made from Arab grown, processed and marketed cereals.

This promise was made by Dr. Falah Jaber, secretary general of the Arab Union for Foodstuffs Industries (AUF), during the inaugural session of a four-day conference on the strategic storage of cereals in the Arab World.

The seven Arab countries participating in the symposium together with an equal number of foreign nations, unanimously agreed that Arab food security could only be achieved through a comprehensive economic strategy that encompasses both the scientific and infra-structural approaches to settle the issue; a plan that works towards bridging the existing gap between agriculture, industry, and services sectors as well as education and health schemes.

Dr. Jaber, a highly respected Arab economist, shed more light on the "alarming rate" at which the Arab Nation's self sufficiency in cereals has been decreasing when he said it dropped from 57 per cent to 51 per cent between the mid-1970s and the 1980s.

The Arab World's self sufficiency of wheat during the same period also dropped from 38 per cent to 36 per cent, Dr. Jaber said, noting that the region was spending around \$25 billion each year on its food imports.

Dr. Jaber further revealed that the Arab World's total imports of cereal formed one fifth of the total international trade market exchange.

However, the AUF secretary general said that there was still hope for the Arab Nation to increase its state of self-sufficiency in cereals if each of the regional schemes on this subject were implemented until the year 2000.

According to Dr. Jaber, if all regional plans on food security were executed, the Arab Nation's self sufficiency in corn would increase by 36.6 per cent, barley by 41.1 per cent and in cereals by 43.1 per cent.

The four-day symposium is organised by the AUF in cooperation with the Ministry of Supply to discuss a wide range of working papers on the production and storage of cereals in the Arab World as well as cooperation among the nation's countries in food industries and processing fodder.

The deliberations will also be based on the actual experiences of Sudan in food storage, the employment of silos in France, scientific research in Australia on cereal storage techniques, food production programmes in the Arab World, chemical and physical changes which cereals undergo during long storage, modern technology in the establishment of grain silos and means of shipping and unloading food cereals.

Imports

According to Dr. Jaber, the

Arab World's annual imports of 20 million tonnes of wheat and a similar amount of other cereals warrant drawing up a defined policy for establishing cereal silos and storage facilities as well as putting forward a clear-cut strategy to prepare technical cadres and proper management to run these premises. The imports issue also demands that the Arab countries optimise the use of their agricultural land, that they set up complementary food industries, unite Arab stands in areas related to international trade, build scientific centres for research on cereals and devise an early alarm system for Arab food shortages which might result from natural calamities or world price fluctuations, he said.

Over the past few years, numerous symposiums on the issue of Arab food security in general and cereals in particular have been held to discuss the alarming rate at which the gap between food production and consumption in Arab countries was increasing and the socio-economic and political implications on the area's countries. The previous seminars on the issue also pointed out that the Arab World lacked a specialised scientific institution to conduct surveys on means of increasing food production in the Arab World and they noted the gravest of political strings attached to the areas' imports from industrialised nations.

Dr. Jaber explicitly said that the Arab nations, whose imports of cereals and wheat form more than one fifth of the international trade market, have no chance to express themselves and their decisions in the international wheat treaty of 1952. "The international food market is not an unbiased market — it is a market manipulated by the economic powers, and trans-continental giant traders and companies. It is a market chaired by unequal powers and it puts us in weak negotiating positions," said Dr. Jaber.

He added that if Arab countries coordinated among themselves in areas of cereal imports, "hundreds of millions of dollars" could have been saved.

Other participants underlined their stance on the food security issue in the Arab World saying it not only was an economic issue, but that it constituted one of the Arab World's major internal challenges and had dangerous political and national security implications.

According to official figures, the Arab World is importing more than 50 per cent of its total food commodities and that the average food consumption in the area was more than half of the total growth in production.

Deputising for His Royal

Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an inaugurated the meeting. In his speech, Dr. Kana'an cited Jordan's experience in attempting to develop a pan-Arab policy for the storage of strategic cereals and foodstuffs.

Dr. Kana'an also spoke of Jordan's keen interest to secure its strategic storage of food through optimising lands for agricultural purposes and by setting up cereal silos as well as maintaining good connections with major exporters of wheat.

Jordan, said Dr. Kana'an, was constantly seeking to help its Arab brethren in achieving food security and this issue is one of the top priorities of the country's economic plans.

If Arab efforts are bolstered and cooperation between member states is increased, the Arab World would be able to reach self-sufficiency in food production since the area has the manpower and finances as well as the various agricultural, land and water resources, he continued. "What is needed is the will to do so," said Dr. Kana'an. "Developing our national capabilities is a guarantee for us to reach food security." Dr. Kana'an told representatives of the Arab and foreign nations.

Also addressing the participants was Mr. Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, under secretary of the Ministry of Supply, who called for drawing of a system for storing cereals. He said that such a strategic system is vital in order to meet the demands of citizens at all times, but especially during periods of natural disasters. Mr. Hawamdeh stressed the importance of self-reliance on Arab production as a major part of strategic storage to protect peoples from food shortages and he called for formulating a unified and coordinated Arab stand towards imports.

Speaking about Ministry of Supply efforts, Mr. Hawamdeh said in its endeavours to provide sufficient food supplies for the people in Jordan, the ministry has established grain silos and mills and set up stores, offered training for the staff in charge of storage and provided the necessary technical cadres.

Mr. Hawamdeh then chaired the first working session which discussed issues pertaining to cereal shortages in the Arab World, the storage capacity in Jordan and the concept of strategic storage and Arab integration and coordination.


The evening session was chaired by Dr. Victor Sharaiah and during this session, the working group discussed Arab strategic food stocks, the concept of strategic storage of cereals and stocks of basic fodders in addition to the strategic storage of cereals in Sudan.

Joint team starts excavation programme at Umm Qais

AMMAN (J.T.) — An archaeological team from the Department of Antiquities, led by Mr. Mohammad Irshaidat, and a team from West Germany, led by Dr. Thomas Weber, have embarked on an archaeological excavation programme at Umm Qais in northern Jordan. The region, known as Gadara in

the Roman era, was one of the 10 Decapolis cities which flourished in the second century A.D.

According to the department, the first phase entails determining the sites for excavations and preparing maps and charts to help experts conduct restoration work on the southern and western areas of the city.




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Hopeful movement

EVENTS in the Arab World are moving in a positive direction. First of all, the foreign ministers of the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis unanimously voted to hold an Arab summit in the near future. Then, from Kuwait came the news Sunday that Prime Minister Zaid Rifai had declared the Jordanian-Palestinian accord to be still in effect. Only a day earlier, Mr. Yasser Arafat stated in a press interview that he also considered the accord to be still valid.

These positive developments occurred at the same time that Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Aziz was trying to mediate the Syrian-Iraqi rift and to lay the groundwork for pan-Arab reconciliation and for joint Arab action.

Hopefully, these efforts at reconciliation among Arabs can come to fruition in a long-awaited Arab summit. By now, there is already a long agenda of unresolved issues for such a gathering of Arab leaders. To tackle these issues, the Arab heads of state will have to make a concerted effort at cooperation. Perhaps, as the Secretary General of the Arab League suggested at the recent foreign ministers' meeting, the Arab governments should concentrate on areas of agreement instead of disagreement in order to strengthen cooperation and harmony. Once this inter-Arab cooperation has been firmly established, then, perhaps, the more difficult disputes can be addressed.

If the issues of disagreement among Arab governments were to be submitted to the Arab people, there is little doubt that they would be able to end these disputes. The fault of inter-Arab diplomacy lies, therefore, in not adequately considering the wishes of the Arab people, and not involving them more effectively in the decision-making process. For a continuation of the recent positive trends into the future, a way must be found by the Arab governments to include more effectively the wishes of the Arab people. This is a task for the art of governance in the Arab World. We ignore it at our peril.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Closer to healing rifts

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai's visit to Kuwait and his talks with the country's leaders coincided with a mission carried out by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz in Damascus and Baghdad. Apart from discussing bilateral relations and general Arab affairs, the two missions were aimed at putting an end to differences between Baghdad and Damascus prior to bringing about reconciliation among Arab states. Both missions also aimed at convening an Arab summit conference that would enable the Arab Nation to confront the common challenges and dangers. At the same time, the Arab League meeting in Tunis decided that a summit should be called, and entrusted the Algerian foreign minister to embark on contacts for holding the summit. Mr. Rifai discussed with the Kuwaiti leaders means of bolstering Jordanian-Kuwaiti ties and also ending differences between Arab States. This endeavour was bolstered by the news from Tunis and the mission of Prince Abdullah in the two Arab capitals. The outcome of Mr. Rifai's visit is obvious to all, and observers agree that the talks he held in Kuwait would pave the way for greater bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields. The other missions are expected to achieve success, and the Arabs are now more closer to their summit meeting than ever before.

Al Dustour: Cause for optimism

A UNANIMOUS decision taken by Arab foreign ministers attending the Arab League council meeting in Tunis to convene an Arab summit meeting gives us cause to be optimistic, and look forward to the success of joint Arab endeavours. The decision to convene the summit reflects the minister's deep conviction that a gathering of Arab heads of state was now needed for finding solutions to scores of problems the Arab nation has been encountering, and to reestablish solidarity among Arab countries. Not a single minister expressed any reservation against the summit nor did any body object to the holding of the summit meeting because they all realise the enormous task the Arab Nation is now facing in confronting the challenges and dangers. The ministers have entrusted the Algerian foreign minister to pursue contacts with Arab countries for the sake of holding the summit. Jordan for its part has been exerting its efforts to convene the Arab meeting, and therefore cannot but welcome the idea of the summit which is essential for a successful joint Arab action. We hope that the Algerian minister will be able to overcome all obstacles in the way of a summit, and that consultations among Arab countries will lead to success.

Sawt Al Shaab: A stage in political efforts

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai's visit to Kuwait has obviously been successful, and the talks and the agreement signed there between Jordan and Kuwait reflect the close ties and the strong relationship between the two countries. The talks proved that the two countries hold identical views on different topics and both believe in joint Arab action. For this reason, they concluded an agreement on promoting their bilateral cooperation in trade, economic and technical fields. This agreement will further bolster Jordanian-Kuwaiti ties and enhance the two countries' joint endeavours within the framework of higher national interests. In a statement on Kuwait Television, Mr. Rifai explained Jordan's position and frankly outlined its policies towards Arab states and its views regarding developments in the Arab region. The prime minister underlined the fact that Jordan was totally committed to pan-Arab causes and continues to pursue efforts designed to achieve solidarity among Arab states. We believe Mr. Rifai's visit to Kuwait was one stage in Jordan's current political offensive on the Arab scene, aimed at bolstering cooperation among Arab countries.

In 'Year of Peace,' 43 countries are at war

By Charles J. Hanley

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Land, religion, ideology, foreign occupation — a world full of causes drives a world at war. But nationalism, the "we first" code that slices continents up into contending tribes, is the spirit underlying much of the carnage from New Guinea to Namibia.

An Associated Press survey counts at least 43 countries at war in 1986, a year the United Nations had hoped designated the "International Year of Peace."

Five conflicts have been added since the last such AP survey in 1983: Major insurrections in Sri Lanka and Sudan, and smaller-scale guerrilla wars in Suriname, Ecuador and Indonesia's Irian Jaya province.

Only two conflicts have subsided: the bloody Shona-Ndebele tribal clash in Zimbabwe, and a 20-year separatist uprising in India's Mizoram territory, where a peace pact was signed last June.

Pope John Paul II, seeking to call international attention to the extent of global conflict, has set Oct. 27 as a day on which he has appealed to "all parties in conflict in the world" to observe a 24-hour truce.

The number of armed conflicts wracking the globe actually may total over 100.

"You could count 40 in Asia alone. Burma is fighting about eight different wars — against Communist guerrillas, separatist movements," said Stephen D. Goose, who researches contemporary wars for the private Centre for Defence Information (CDI) in Washington.

The human cost is difficult to assess. The CDI estimates up to 5 million people have been killed in the current wars, some of which date back to the 1940s. The bloodiest has been Cambodia's 16 years of civil war, genocide and invasion, which has left an estimated 1 million to 2 million dead.

Some of the worst of today's wars remain hidden from world view.

In the Iran-Iraq conflict, for example, foreign journalists are only rarely allowed to the front. The CDI lists the nationalist conflicts in Northern Ireland and Spain's Basque region among its wars, but the rest are being fought in often-inaccessible corners of the Third World.

Modern weapons in the hands of more and more warring groups make war deadlier. The political face of conflict is also changing.

Reversing a historic post-World War II trend, guerrilla wars waged by anti-Communist insurgents now outnumber the major leftist insurgencies.

Marxist-led "liberation fronts" are fighting for power in El Salvador, Colombia, Peru and the Philippines. But at the same time anti-Marxist guerrillas are trying to oust leftist governments in Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

The U.S. stake in these wars is growing. "Covert" U.S. aid to the guerrillas in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Cambodia is believed to total more than \$500 million a year, compared with one estimate — reported by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association — of \$200 million a year spent by the Soviet Union on its guerrilla allies.

Goose says the East-West competition is often overstated, however, as a factor in small wars. "Quite often religion, economics, territorial problems are more important than ideology," he said in an interview.

Here, region by region, is a look at the hatreds, causes and progress of a world at war:

Middle East

The six-year-old border war between Iran and Iraq — one of the world's few wars between nations — threatens repeatedly to explode into a wider conflict. Iraq's Gulf partners now fear that a massive new Iranian offensive, if it comes, could draw them directly into the hostilities.

The Centre for Defence Information estimates the number killed thus far at 500,000 to 800,000, mostly Iranians.

Overshadowed by the international war around them, the ethnic Kurds of Iran, Iraq and Turkey, seeking regional autonomy, wage guerrilla war against those governments.

Lebanon, hotbed of sectarian hatreds, continues to bleed. The latest battles pit Shiite Muslim militiamen against Palestinian guerrillas. Christian factions against each other, and the Israelis against Palestinians and Shites.

Africa

A dozen wars trouble this continent, most rooted to some degree in tribal-ethnic clashes.

For 11 years, rebels have sought to wrest the former Spanish territory of Western Sahara from Moroccan control and establish an independent nation. But this year the Moroccans finally completed their ultimate weapon: A 1,550-mile, fortified great wall that keeps the desert guerrillas away from populated areas.

To the east, in Africa's landlocked heart, Libyan troops and rebel Chad forces still hold northern Chad. Their sporadic war against the government of President Hissene Habre, who is backed by the French military, has been quiet for seven months.

Across the border in the mostly Arab Nation of Sudan, the 20,000-man Sudan People's Liberation Army, fighting for more autonomy for the black, Christian south, has taken control of one-third of the countryside in three years of war.

In Africa's northeast, the Marxist government of Ethiopia is grappling with four ethnic-based separatist insurgencies — the toughest and longest-lasting the 25-year-old struggle by Arab-supported Eritrean secessionists who claim to hold 80 percent of that province.

When Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army took power in Uganda last Jan. 25, it looked like the end of two decades of war and chaos estimated to have cost more than 500,000 lives. But forces loyal to ousted military

ruler Gen. Tito Okello have now struck back from bases in Sudan.

Across southern Africa, four wars intertwine.

In Angola, Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas, backed up by the South African military and an estimated \$20 million in U.S. arms aid, have expanded their hit-run operations in that Alaska-sized nation.

Angola, meanwhile, is the launchpad for the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, which for 20 years has fought a bush war to end white South African control of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

In South Africa itself, black-nationalist guerrillas of the African National Congress wage a war to loosen the white minority's grip on power.

And in neighbouring Mozambique, the black Marxist government says South Africa has broken a 1984 accord and is again supplying the guerrilla Mozambique National resistance.

Western Hemisphere

In Central America, the governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua hold the upper hand in their mirror-image wars.

In El Salvador, where seven years of leftist insurgency and rightist death-squad killings have left 61,000 people dead, plans for new peace talks collapsed in September. The U.S.-equipped Salvadoran army, made mobile with more than 70 helicopters, has put the 4,000 guerrillas on the defensive. But the insurgents show no sign of quitting.

In Nicaragua, the leftist Sandinista government is gearing for a rapid escalation in fighting now that the U.S. Congress has approved \$100 million in new aid for the estimated 15,000-20,000 contra rebels. Again, air mobility is key. The Soviet Union has supplied the Nicaraguan government with about two dozen helicopters.

In nearby Guatemala, a three-decade-old leftist insurgency lingers on, but the

insurgents have been reduced to an estimated 2,000.

Two mini-rebellions have flared to life, meanwhile, in northern South America — in the former Dutch colony Suriname, where a renegade army private leads a jungle band trying to unseat Lt.-Col. Desi Bouterse's military government, and in Ecuador, where the small leftist group Alfaro Vive is harassing President Leon Febres Cordero's conservative government.

Two longer-term guerrilla wars, in Colombia and Peru, still flicker and burn.

The Colombian conflict, an on-and-off war over four decades, now involving four leftist guerrilla forces, has stepped up in recent months. The biggest rebel group, the 10,000-member Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, agreed to a cease-fire last year, but now says the army has resumed its attacks.

In Peru, the Maoist group Shining Path last year rejected peace overtures from the new Socialist president, Alan Garcia, and has carried its war of bombing and assassination from the Andes mountain into the coastal cities.

South and East Asia

In Asia's newest war, 2,000 guerrillas of the Hindu Tamil separatist movement are fighting to drive the Sinhalese Buddhist-dominated government from northern and eastern Sri Lanka. It is a war of remote-controlled rebel bombs and helicopter gunships, and has taken more than 4,500 lives.

In neighbouring India, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has achieved peace with the Mizoram separatists, but still must contend with Sikh separatists in the Punjab and rebels in the Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura territories.

In the past year, combined Soviet and Afghan government forces have stepped up attacks on Afghanistan's U.S.-backed rebels, throwing formations of up to 60 warplanes into battle against them. Two months ago, the rebels hit back with one of their biggest

assaults on Kabul, the capital, in eight years of war. But recent counter-attacks appear to have hit the rebels hard.

The CDI estimates the Afghan war's death toll at more than 200,000. Western sources say 5,000 to 10,000 Soviets have been killed or wounded. The war also has made refugees of 3 million of Afghanistan's 15 million people.

In Cambodia, 15,000 Communist and non-Communist guerrillas are fighting a Vietnamese-sponsored Cambodian government backed by 150,000 Vietnamese troops. Last year the Vietnamese overran almost all rebel bases on the Cambodian-Thailand border, and the resistance forces shifted deeper inside Cambodia.

The Vietnamese are also still locked in a border showdown with China's army that periodically erupts into artillery duels and ground thrusts.

Across the South China Sea in the Philippines, President Corason Aquino's peace talks with the 16,000-member Communist New People's Army are faltering, pointing to stepped-up hostilities.

In Thailand, Malaysia and Burma, quiescent-level Communist insurgencies sputter on, and the Burmese government also must deal with Karen tribesmen and other separatists. A small-scale anti-Communist resistance is reported in southern Laos.

In Indonesia, a few hundred guerrillas still hold out against Indonesia's 11-year-old annexation of the island province of East Timor. And in Indonesia's remote Irian Jaya province, western half of giant New Guinea island, indigenous Melanesian militants stage hit-run attacks against government facilities.

Finally, in northeast Asia, the two Koreas are still squared off on the 38th parallel truce line. In the 36-year-old, still unresolved Korean war — technically the only conflict in which U.S. ground forces, in this case the 2nd Infantry Division, are directly involved.

Terrorism prompts France to turn inwards

By Mort Rosenblum

The Associated Press

PARIS — The baby prams and the lovers in Paris parks have been joined by grim odd couples: Gendarmes in sober blue flak vests, clutching radios and submachine guns.

The scene typifies a new feeling in France. The French are troubled by recent terrorism and the effects of centuries of trying to shape the rest of the world.

A century ago, a new Republican France embarked on a "civilising mission" to rebuild empires won and lost under two Napoleons. After World War II, France again reassessed itself.

Colonies were freed but new governments were designed to depend heavily on France for aid, advice, trade and defence. France retained overseas provinces in the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean.

Today, France's Middle East policy teeters precariously. And former colonies have sent legions of Arabs and Africans whose presence in France is increasingly resented.

Unemployment of 10.7 percent and uncompetitive industry has worsened the self-doubt. French culture and language, the nation's traditional magnet line, are battered by foreign onslaught.

Political scientists question whether France will remain a major player on the world stage, a role it has held since Charlemagne.

But many of France's 55 million inhabitants worry less about the philosophical aspects than the more tangible effects.

Bombings by terrorists in Paris killed 10 people over a 10-day period in September. They were followed by heavy security, which worries many people as much as the terrorism itself.

A wide range of intellectuals, film stars and public figures have signed a joint letter arguing, "The terrorists win if, by combating them, democracies cease to be themselves."

"The logic of a state of war, a police state, of suspicion and informers breeds arbitrariness and comforts racist, xenophobic attitudes," they added.

Much of France escapes not only the security blanket but also the darkening mood.

The Muslims des Mougins, along the Riviera, still offers chateau petrus 1961 at 15,000 francs (\$2,500) a bottle. "We feel no pressure here," said Roger Verge, proprietor of the three-star restaurant. "This is neutral territory."

At nearby St. Paul de Vence, Chancy Parsons' biggest worry is finding a partner to play boules with Yves Montand. His old partner died. Nearing 90, Parsons is still trying to figure out his

However, for many, everyday life in cities can be grim.

On train platforms, metro stations and street corners, police select people at random for searches and identity checks. Traffic-smarting roadblocks are becoming more common.

Foreigners who now require visas spend up to two hours waiting to be searched so they can enter police stations to apply for them. At musical performances people are searched at the gates.

The Champs Elysees, where carefree Parisians once lingered over oysters and sancerre, is tinged at night with the flashing blue of police lights. Armed guards lurk in the fabled show windows.

Although North Africans are not implicated in the bombings, they face close scrutiny. Many Frenchmen resent their large numbers, a legacy of the bitter 1954-1962 war against Algerian independence.

Members of the large Lebanese community are particularly suspect. Frenchmen in the U.N. interim force in Lebanon have died. The French military attaché was shot dead in Beirut. Seven Frenchmen are hostages in Lebanon.

A complicated Middle East policy is at the root of French anguish. France remained active in the region after giving up its mandate over Lebanon and Syria in 1945. In 1976, desperate for oil, France agreed to arm Iraq.

During the Iran-Iraq war, France has sought good relations with Tehran while allowing Iranian dissidents to base in Paris.

Government agents and their opponents from all over the Middle East have been trying to persuade — or force — France to alter its delicate balances.

Michel Jobert, a former foreign minister, argues that France went wrong by joining the United States in stationing troops in Lebanon.

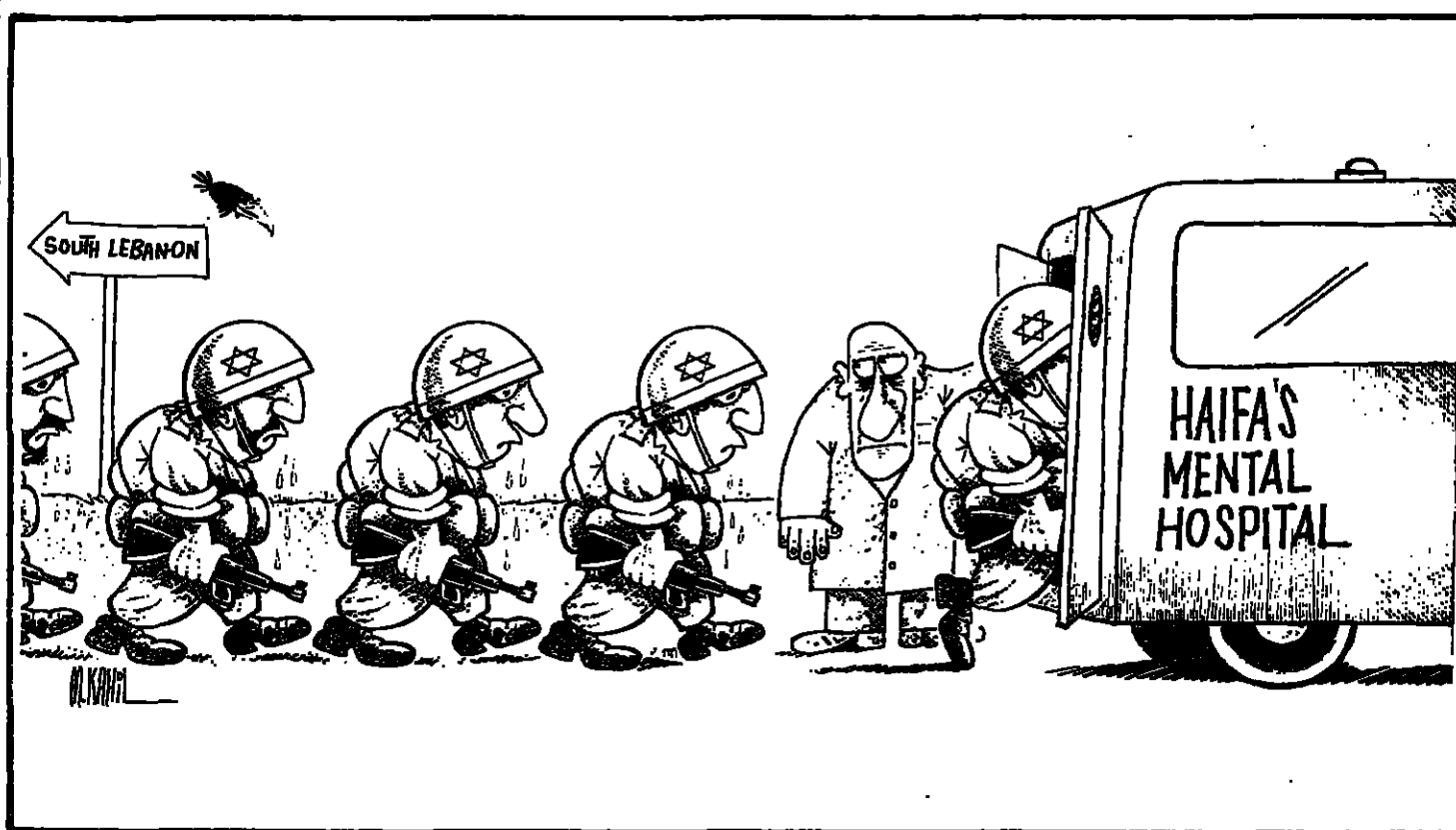
"France should not be surprised by the consequences that its ambiguous interventions in the Near East have provoked," he wrote.

Meanwhile, the consensus for tough reaction to September's terrorism has begun to subside.

The opposition Socialist Party, whose members include President Francois Mitterrand, warns against damaging France by imprudent reaction.

In a stormy national assembly session, Socialist leader Lionel Jospin noted "many peremptory declarations and spectacular deployments of police forces with psychological results but no practical results."

Security Minister Robert Pandraud countered: "I will not engage in a ridiculous game of hide-and-seek with terrorism."

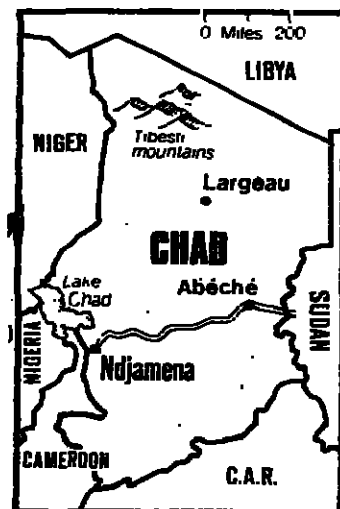


Habre, N'djamena playing off all sides

By John Murray Brown

CHAD's commerce minister was quite adamant: "In N'djamena everything is available." It seemed an audacious claim for the capital of the world's poorest country, boasting an annual per capita income of just \$80. But global statistics are a poor guide to this former French colony.

Every morning across the broad reaches of the Chari River, which rises in the mountains of central Africa before eventually disappearing into the salt flats of Lake Chad, a flotilla of little craft line up to bring in their wares. This is the so-called parallel market. Here, in Africa's largest landlocked country, the quayside is the only border that Chad's customs officers administer, but even here, peering from rows of corrugated tin huts, little official notice is taken of the piled soap, cigarettes and drums of petrol. An estimated 80 per cent of Chad's economic activity consists of contraband trade. In 1983, after the civil war which pitted the Libyan-backed rebels of Goukouni Oueddei against President Habre's pro-Western forces, it was smuggled Nigerian petrol that kept the country on its feet. Meanwhile hawkers, their petrol displayed in jugs like home-brewed beer, learn to undercut the pump price and show an impressive grasp of exchange parities in front of any prospective customers. The French ignore this unofficial trade, maintaining an increasingly expensive assistance programme in propping up a government which has little effective control beyond the confines of the capital.



French community enjoying the benefits of this policy, a veteran of Dien Bien Phu and more recently the Algerian war of independence. He opened the first delicatessen here after the civil war and runs N'djamena's leading restaurant. The French military attaché is a frequent patron, insisting that France's many military adventures in its former colony, which pushed the Chadian rebels from the capital. The German ambassador, an ebullient Pomeranian, another guest, takes a different line, commenting testily: "Everyone talks about the partition of Germany?" On Germany's role in Chad he is more orthodox. "We're here to support our European partner."

It remains a moot point whether France's former tacit recognition of Libya's historical claim to Chad's Azoum Strip encouraged

Qadhafi's current expansionism. What was actually agreed at the meeting in Rome in January 1935 between Mussolini and the French foreign minister, Pierre Laval, is a matter for speculation. Three months before his resignation over last year's Rainbow Warrior fiasco, President Mitterrand's defence minister, Charles Hernu, declared tantalisingly, "Azoum, now that's another story."

For all that, France is in no hurry to give up Chad. The attraction is partly sentimental. Chad was the first colony to side with the Free French, with the great march from Lake Chad. And memories of the French debacle in Indo-China and Algeria are never far away. A strong hand in Chad goes down well throughout Francophone Africa. In spite of dubbing the southern half of the country T Chad will, with all that implies for the rest of the country, France's love affair has always been with the north. Today, a large and influential metisse community, especially strong in Chad's foreign ministry, is the physical evidence of that flirtation. President Habre's own Goran tribe was the favourite of the colonial administrators, a card he is careful not to overplay.

Habre plays off all sides. Independence Place, a large open space which witnessed some of the fiercest exchanges of fire in the war, a three-tier grandstand, erected last year for the visit of European worthies, has still not been dismantled. Nor has President Habre been slow to look to his Arab friends for support. With Libya in the sights, Egypt's commitment is assured. Saudi Arabia's interest may be less clear.

made the Hajj last year. To balance which he gave approval for the reconstruction of the Catholic cathedral, badly damaged in the fighting in 1983. As the German ambassador put it, "It is Habre's salami policy, take it in slices, don't eat all the sausage at once."

In a country with no newspaper, and no radio service, there is little opportunity for verbal dissent. But just for convenience, the president has allocated his press officer shared rooms with the minister of censorship. The latter is timeless. A vigorous poster campaign, Les Images Chadiennes, portrays Habre variously in official toga meeting with foreign dignitaries or in desert combat fatigues, cigarette insolently stuck to bottom lip, talking to his commissars. There is even one of him ritually holding aloft a lion club like a votive offering to win over the people. That's no easy task, as Chad's recent history testifies. It was a war between brothers, declares the taxi driver lighting at the Central Restaurant, the one building in the colonnaded Avenue Charles de Gaulle not peppered by gunshot.

Sometimes the images of national decay are more oblique. In the Hotel Chari, residents are informed that "the management no longer accepts bank notes with the effigy of the former president." In the bar, the country's regions are depicted on the flock wallpaper like an unsolved jigsaw, with the title Le T Chad, un Pays, une Nation. It comes as no surprise to discover signs directing one to La Ministre du Commerce National, a Middle-

مكتبة عبد الحليم

Traditional Palestinian embroidery fitted into today's fashion needs

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Traditional Palestinian costumes have always been a hallmark of the Palestinian culture. In order to preserve the indigenous symbols and designs, Mrs. Intisar Khalifeh has modernised the styles of the costumes so that more of Jordan's female population would be able to wear the embroidered clothes on a daily basis.

"Palestinian thoubas (Arab dresses) are decorated with intricate hand embroidery representing culture and society. However, since they are not practical enough for working women and students to wear daily, wearing traditional dresses has been limited to certain occasions in the cities," said Mrs. Khalifeh, a designer and owner of a handicraft workshop.

Mrs. Khalifeh, who studied art has always been particularly impressed with Palestinian art, in particular embroidery. As a Palestinian herself, she feels very strongly about preserving the culture and traditions especially

since she noted that the Israelis are trying to claim Palestinian embroidery as their own.

"I have kept the same patterns, but use new materials and cuts," Mrs. Khalifeh said. She does not stick to the embroidery design of one particular village in Palestine, but uses her knowledge of the symbols used in the various villages and patterns them according to her own creativity.

Native symbols

Mrs. Khalifeh went on to explain some of the symbols which are dominant in Palestinian embroidery. "Each design represents something in the Palestinian surroundings or culture," she said. For example, it is common to see trees and flowers which are native to Palestine like the olive and almond trees, and the sickle and lotus flowers. A bunch of grapes, an ear of wheat and feathers are some of the more obvious symbols, she said. "S" is representative of a horse which symbolises ascent, noted Mrs. Khalifeh. The eight pointed star has come to represent Bethlehem

as does a cross.

The craft of cross-stitch embroidery did not originate in the Holy Land as it developed in China and later became dispersed throughout the Near East, eastern Europe, and central America by traders. Although the Chinese later discarded the cross-stitch, it survived and flourished in many countries, notably Palestine, Mexico, and Hungary. The craft takes on the characteristics of the country where it is practised, revealing the culture and traditions.

Colours of autumn

Mrs. Khalifeh integrates various symbols and colours to create different and very beautiful designs. She uses thread "coloured in the colours of my country during autumn after the rains." Colours typical of this season are green, yellow, red, blue, violet and orange. The colours are symbols as well, said Mrs. Khalifeh, as green depicts olives and yellow represents wheat.

Designs are embroidered on Thai silk, satin, as well as cotton. The materials, most of which Mrs. Khalifeh purchases locally, are cut into modern European styles with the help of some local designers. Recently, a major hotel in Amman purchased some of Mrs. Khalifeh's dresses for their hotel hostesses.

Hairdressers, secretaries, teachers and students have also found the modern styles practical for their lifestyles. Mrs. Khalifeh has created appropriate outfits with traditional designs for women who prefer to wear the Islamic style of dress and in the workshop visitors can find night wear as well as day wear, and even wedding dresses reflecting traditional Palestinian designs.

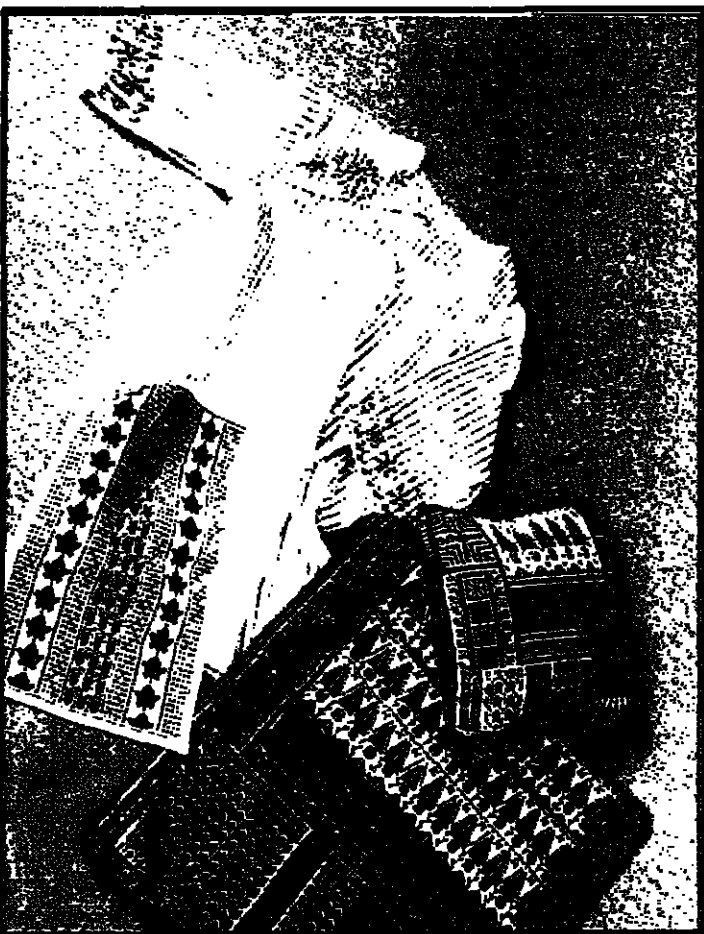
The workshop, located next to the Holy Land Hotel, displays not only dresses, but also cushions, wall hangings, head dresses, belts, shawls and small tourist items such as album and book covers and eyeglass cases. Forty women from various camps do the hand embroidery work, and three women work at the shop sewing the items together. The shop, which opened less than a year ago, has held several fashion shows in Jordan and Saudi Arabia and has also participated in the Baghdad exhibition of traditional Arab dresses and in the Jerash Festival.



Mrs. Intisar Khalifeh (right) explains her work on Palestinian embroidery.



A stylish dress incorporating Palestinian embroidery presented at the Jerash Festival (above), and some more of Mrs. Intisar Khalifeh's works (below).



Betty Hill recalls UFO 'capture'

By David Tirrell-Wysocki
The Associated Press

THORNTON, New Hampshire — Betty Hill shows no fear as she walks from a back road onto a wide path that leads into the woods. But the first time she remembers being here was different.

"They dragged me, kicking and screaming," she said of kidnappers who she contends blocked the road, took her and her husband, Barney, out of their car and yanked them into the woods to be examined — in a flying saucer.

The Hills maintain they arrived home 25 years ago this week after a drive through the white mountains, puzzled by stains and tears on Betty's dress, scuffs on Barney's shoes, shiny spots on their car, watches that had stopped and no memory of two hours of the trip.

After hypnosis treatments to restore their memory of what had happened, their account of being kidnapped by beings from another solar system made the Hills immediate celebrities. The book "The Interrupted Journey" tells their story.

"Right here is where they were standing," Hill, 67, said on a recent return to the spot where she says she was captured. "And this is where they took us," she said,

heading into the woods.

Until their 1964 hypnosis, the Hills remembered only being followed by a bright object in the night sky as they drove south through New Hampshire from Montreal to Portsmouth, turning off the main road onto a dirt road and stalling out after being confronted by strange men in the road.

They tried to forget about it, but Betty had nightmares about being captured and Barney's health began to fail. When he didn't respond to medication, a doctor suspected emotional problems and suggested hypnosis. During one session, Barney mentioned being captured by strange beings. His wife, under separate hypnosis, recounted the same events and the story began to unfold.

The beings, they recalled, approached as Barney tried to restart the car, took them from the car and through the woods to a glowing object in the forest.

"I was fighting," Hill said. "I'm probably the first person in the world who took a sock at (punched) them."

As evidence, she still has the torn and stained dress she wore that night.

Standing in a clearing that she said was the landing spot, she described a thorough, medical-type examination that,

when recalled under hypnosis, evoked terror in her and in Barney, who died in 1969.

She said she and Barney tried repeatedly to retrace their 1961 route but did not find it until about a year after their hypnosis, when they rode through the mountains with relatives searching for a place to camp.

"All of a sudden we got up here and said, 'Oh my God.' We recognised the place immediately. We came down here, stopped the car, jumped out and ran up here, up the path," she said.

She said that for a while after the hypnosis, she tried to push off the incident as a bad dream.

"For a while I tried to tell myself it never happened, because there was a lot of pressure," she said. "So I'd go to bed and say 'I'll forget it. It never happened.' But then, after a while, I couldn't do that any more."

Hill is not fazed by people who don't believe her story.

"I say, 'you're entitled to your opinion, but if it happens to you, you know who to contact.'"

Hill gives lectures on unidentified flying objects (UFOs) and her experience and says people who have never seen a UFO probably don't know what to look for.

"I say anytime you see a light in the sky, check it out," she said.



THE APPALLING CONTRAST: In many Third World cities thousands of families newly arrived from the countryside sleep on pavements, in bus shelters and even in unused sewage pipes. Thousand more build their own ramshackle shelters. This photo shows old clothing and mats providing scanty cover for these migrants squatting in front of high-rise flats in Bombay, India (Earthscan photo)

Product pirates reap in billions

Counterfeiting is now such a multi-billion dollar industry "you could almost say that if your goods are not being counterfeited you are not making the right product", one legitimate manufacturer puts it. Charles Batchelor reports.

LONDON — A wealthy Nigerian can today enjoy many of the comforts and obtain most of the essentials of modern living without buying a single product from the legitimate manufacturer.

A worldwide industry in counterfeit products, estimated to be worth \$60 billion a year, can provide him with designer label clothing, his favourite music on audio cassette and the latest films on video.

His wife's expensive perfume, an exclusive French-designed handbag and upmarket Swiss watch may not be all that they seem. And the absorbing round of Monopoly to which his children are setting down may be a counterfeit.

Nigeria is by no means the only country where counterfeit products are available; indeed, any country with wealthy consumers presents a tempting target for a pirate workshop of the Far East, Latin America, southern Europe and the Eastern bloc.

"The popular conception is that counterfeiting is a cottage industry," says Jack Heslop, assistant director of the London-based Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, a recent offshoot of the International Chamber of Commerce. "In fact, it has become a major industry, very sophisticated and showing growing evidence of the involvement of organised crime. You could almost say that if your goods are not being counterfeited you are not making the right products."

"You name it, they will copy it," confirms Vincent Carratu, a private investigator specialising in product piracy.

The boardroom of Mr. Carratu's office in south-west London contains his "black museum" — shelf upon shelf of fake perfumes, clothing, leather goods, drugs, car parts, even toothpaste. Some are obviously copies but many would fool the average buyer. Counterfeiting has become big business over the past decade.

Third World counterfeiters are estimated to cost the North American vehicle component

million worth of sales. The record and audio cassette industries lose an estimated \$1.2 billion annually from pirated sound recordings. One in four of the 2 billion records and cassettes sold around the world each year is a fake. Pirated books cost British publishers £130 million in sales a year.

The activities of the pirates are also hitting employment. The Americans estimate they may have lost as many as 250,000 jobs through counterfeiting, while one British estimate is that 100,000 jobs have been lost in the U.K.

More indefinably, counterfeits damage reputations. Pharmaceutical manufacturers, for example, are reluctant to talk about their problems for fear of weakening consumer confidence in their drugs. "Many counterfeit goods now pose a threat to life and limb," says Mr. Alain Thierry, a leading French counterfeiting expert.

None of this explains, however, why counterfeiting should have taken off so dramatically in recent years.

The main reason is that profits can be enormous, particularly from the piracy of luxury consumer items where even the legitimate article has a relatively low intrinsic value.

Counterfeit audio tapes produced in the U.K. for about 50p can be sold for up to £6. Software programmes worth hundreds and even thousands of pounds can be copied for the cost of a blank disc.

The rise of the global brand for which intensive advertising creates customer loyalty has also made life easier for the counterfeiter. He does not have to make a Lockheed car part or a Chanel perfume, merely something packaged to look like the genuine article. "Usually all the counterfeiter has to do is get the packaging perfect and put inferior juice inside," says Mr. Robin McCulloch, secretary of the Cosmetic, Toiletary and Perfumery Association.

Many Third World countries regard counterfeiters as providing jobs and incomes for the local population.

merely seen as protecting the 'foreign devils', says John Wood, company secretary of Dunhill, the maker of luxury consumer goods.

Even in the developed world there is a reluctance on the part of the consumer to see many forms of copying as reprehensible, let alone criminal. "Corporate copying of software programmes is our biggest problem," said Bob Hay, co-ordinator for the Federation Against Software Theft.

Software is often sold under a licence which allows a limited number of copies to be made legally. Often employees in large companies lose tally of how many copies have been run off or deliberately exceed the licence limit.

MicroPro International, the British subsidiary of a U.S. software house, recently took the unusual step of declaring an amnesty for its Wordstar word processing programme. It "legalised" more than 1,000 unlicensed copies which had been made by major customers.

In many countries round the world the law is inadequate to prevent counterfeiting.

"Commercial counterfeiting is a state of legal art as yet unknown to English criminal law," according to Roland Rowell in a recent book. "Amendments are being made but this is leading to a piecemeal development of the law. What is required is an entirely new statute."

Eastern bloc countries keen to earn hard currency are known to counterfeit a wide range of goods including cigarettes, chemicals and motor spares. Fake goods are frequently included in barter deals with Western suppliers.

Technological change has also opened up counterfeiting to less skilled criminals. "Up to the mid-1960s you needed a pressing plant to duplicate records," says Mr. James Wolsey, director of anti-piracy operations at the International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers. "But the invention of the cassette recording means you can now copy music cheaply."

The music industry is also concerned at the development of the digital audio tape. This can reproduce the high quality of compact disc recordings on tape.

The international spread of the counterfeiting industry makes it difficult to combat. When some

Kong, Taiwan and Singapore started to crack down, the problem moved elsewhere — to Thailand and the Philippines.

Despite the complexity of the problem the manufacturers, the industry associations and the lawmakers are taking action to curb the worst abuses. "By constant pressure and spending £250,000 a year we can achieve some sort of control," says Dunhill's Mr. Wood.

Dunhill employs private investigators and lawyers around the world. But it is an expensive business even for quite large companies. Waddington, the board game maker, is currently facing an influx of counterfeiters of the Arabic version of Monopoly in the Middle East.

"We fought off the counterfeiters in Hong Kong but it took two years," says Ms Kate Conlon, licensing manager. "With a product selling between £5.99 and £8.99 in the U.K., we don't come out of it very well financially. But we have to be seen to be doing something to put people off."

Several new anti-counterfeiting organisations have been set up in recent years to lobby for changes in the law and conduct investigations.

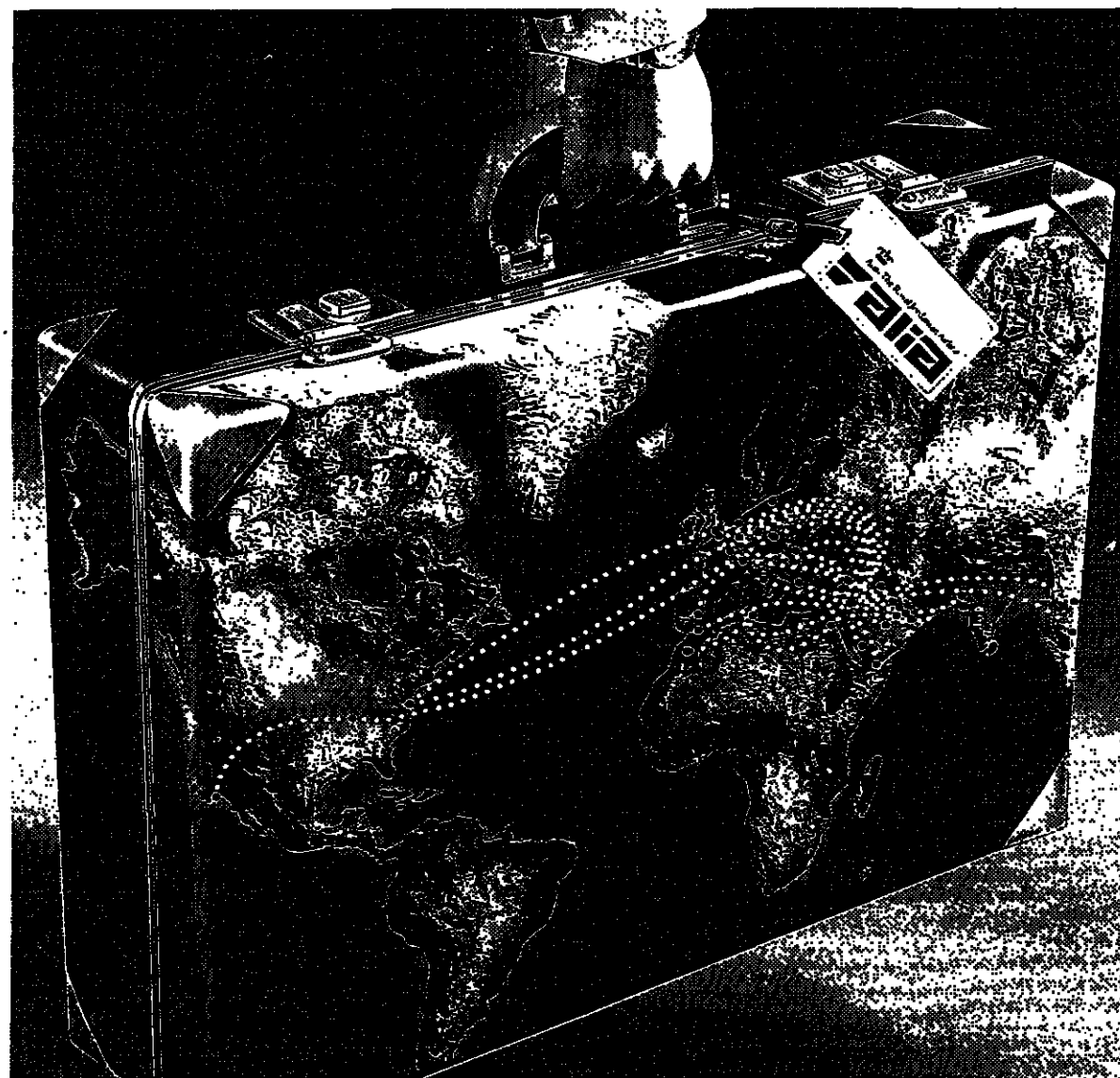
They are achieving results. Changes are being made in anti-counterfeiting laws around the world. The U.S. introduced tough new penalties in 1984. In the U.K. video and audio tapes and software have been given copyright protection over the past few years and the penalties for piracy have been increased.

The Anti-Counterfeiting Group, representing 75 large British manufacturers, wants a specific criminal offence, leading to prison sentences, to be introduced. The Department of Trade and Industry says it is studying the group's proposals but it believes the main problem is overseas.

More hopefully, trade sanctions have proved effective on an international scale. The U.S. forced Taiwan to clamp down on counterfeiters last year by threatening to remove preferential trading status.

Several countries are pressing for the introduction of an anti-counterfeiting code under the umbrella of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

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Chicago suffers first loss

Green Bay Packers end winless streak

NEW YORK (AP) — The Chicago Bears were beaten for the first time this season and the Green Bay Packers tasted their first victory in Sunday's NFL action.

With Chicago's regular quarterback Jim McMahon sitting out with an injury, the Minnesota Vikings manhandled backup Steve Fuller en route to a 23-7 upset of the defending Super Bowl champions.

The lowly Packers, meanwhile, broke a six-game losing streak with a 17-14 decision over the highly regarded Cleveland Browns.

In another key early game, Atlanta and San Francisco played to a 10-10 tie in their important battle for first place in the NFC West.

Elsewhere, New England blanked Pittsburgh 34-0; New Orleans routed Tampa Bay 38-7; Washington clipped St. Louis 28-21; the Los Angeles Raiders edged Miami 30-28; Dallas turned back Philadelphia 17-14; Cincinnati trimmed Houston 31-28; and Buffalo turned back Indianapolis 24-13.

In late afternoon action, the Los Angeles Rams beat Detroit 14-10; Seattle trimmed the New York Giants 17-12; and Kansas City nipped San Diego 42-41. Denver visits the New York Jets in a game Monday night.

Packers 17, Browns 14. Randy Wright passed for 277 yards, including the game-winning 47-yard touchdown to Phillip Epps, as previously winless Green Bay rallied from a 14-3 halftime

deficit to beat Cleveland.

Atlanta's Sylvester Stamps caught a short pass from David Archer for a 39-yard tying touchdown with 1:33 left in regulation and the Falcons and 49ers battled to the first overtime tie in the NFL in nearly two years.

Steve Grogan passed for three touchdowns and New England raced to a 34-0 lead before Pittsburgh managed a first down as the Patriots whipped the Steelers.

Saints 38, Bucs 7. Rookie running back Rueben Mayes rushed for 172 yards and two touchdowns, leading New Orleans over Tampa Bay. The Saints scored on their first three possessions of the game.

Redskins 28, Cardinals 21. Jay Schroeder, working against the NFL's top-rated pass defence, threw for three touchdowns and 232 yards to lead Washington over St. Louis.

Raiders 30, Dolphins 28. Marcus Allen ran for 96 yards and scored three touchdowns to lead the Los Angeles Raiders past struggling Miami for their fourth straight victory.

Cowboys 17, Eagles 14. Rafael Septien's 38-yard field goal with six seconds remaining rallied Dallas to a close victory over Philadelphia.

Bengals 31, Oilers 28. James Brooks bowled over two tacklers on a 21-yard touchdown run with 43 seconds to play, capping a desperate drive that gave Cincinnati a tight victory over Houston.

Bills 24, Colts 13. Jim Kelly threw touchdown passes of 6 and 13 yards to Andre Reed, leading Buffalo over winless Indianapolis.

Rams 14, Lions 10. Nolan Cromwell returned an interception 80 yards for a touchdown and Eric Dickerson added to his NFL rushing lead with 130 yards as the Rams held off the Lions.

Kookaburra whips Bond

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — Kookaburra III Monday crushed Alan Bond's Australia III by a huge margin, shaking for the third day in a row the morale of the team which brought the America's Cup to Australia.

Seven-times world 18-foot class champion Iain Murray piloted the huge gold yacht to victory by four minutes 30 seconds on the third day of the America's Cup defender selection races.

Australia III, the current world 12-metre fleet racing champion, has already been beaten by Kookaburra II, and could not match the newest yacht from Perth millionaire Kevin Parry's Taskforce '87 Syndicate in the 15 to 25 knot winds.

King, Queen attend opening of Al Ahli sports complex

By Fred Donovan
Special to the Jordan Times

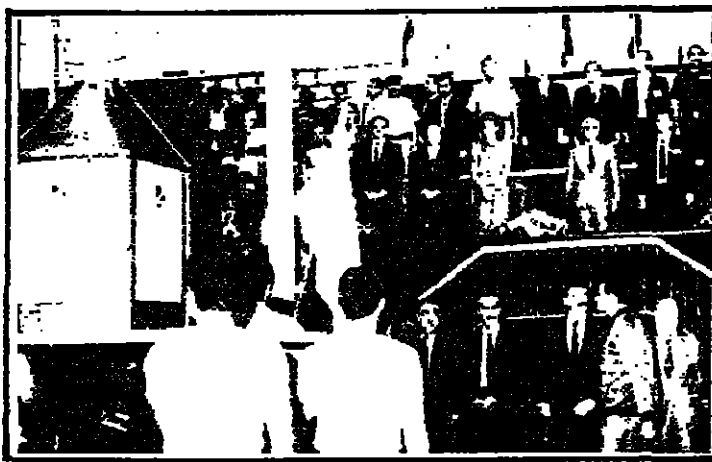
AMMAN — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday inaugurated the new sports complex of the Al Ahli club of Jordan. The opening ceremonies were followed by the first round of a friendly basketball tournament involving teams from the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, as well as the Al Ahli club team.

Upon arriving at the club, Their Majesties were received by the president of the Al Ahli club, Adnan Naghaway, and by members of the executive committee of Al Ahli and other sports clubs.

The inaugural celebration was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, and several ministers. The ceremony was also attended by the mayor of Amman and by senior military and civil officials.

From its beginnings in 1944, the Al Ahli club of Jordan has risen to become one of the biggest sports clubs in Jordan, according to the president of the club, Mr. Adnan Naghaway.

The club began when some local soccer players decided to get together and form a soccer club. The following year, the Al Ahli club won the Jordan soccer championship, with only two



His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor attend the opening ceremonies of the Al Ahli sports complex on Monday. The ceremony was followed by a basketball tournament in the new indoor gymnasium (Photo by Abu Sinan)

other clubs competing.

President Naghaway became involved with the club some 30 years ago when he played soccer on the first division Al Ahli team. He went on to play for the Jordan national soccer team in 1959-60. He was elected president of the club this past January.

The idea for a privately funded sports complex came as early as the 1950s. In 1960 the Al Ahli club bought 22 dunums of land near the Eighth Circle on which the present complex is built. It took until 1980 to raise the funds, finish the master plan, and begin construction.

The sports complex was funded through private funds, according to Naghaway. "The first phase cost over one million JD," he says. "We raised the money through

donations from members and friends of the club, through membership fees, and through revenues earned at our amusement park."

The first phase of the sports complex is being opened today. It includes a main building, an indoor gymnasium, and a soccer field. The indoor gymnasium has facilities for basketball, tennis, handball, volleyball, and badminton.

Perhaps the most unique aspect of the sports facility is a family garden which can accommodate 500 people seated, and another 1000 standing, according to Naghaway. An outdoor cinema is among the many functions which the garden can serve.

Naghaway is looking forward to the second phase of the Al Ahli complex — an ambitious expansion of available facilities.

According to Naghaway, the second phase will add: an indoor and outdoor swimming pool; a modern health centre, with physical conditioning facilities, sauna, and jacuzzi; at least four outdoor tennis courts, a minigolf course, a library, and probably a bowling alley.

"When we finish this second phase, it will be the biggest privately built sports complex in the Middle East," boasts Naghaway.

For the second phase, Naghaway estimates that Al Ahli will need to raise another one million JD. He hopes to be able to raise some of the money and start construction in 1987.

Red Sox take 2-0 lead

NEW YORK — Dwight Evans and Dave Henderson hit home runs in Boston's 18-hit attack that spoiled the pitchers' duel that never was, and the Red Sox completed a sweep of the first two games of the World Series at New York by beating the Mets 9-3 Sunday night.

It was a matchup of two of the game's best pitchers, 24-game winner Roger Clemens of Boston and last year's National League Cy Young winner, Dwight Gooden of New York. But neither pitcher was around after five innings as the offenses took over, with Boston outpitching the Mets 18-8.

Now, the Red Sox, series underdogs, take a 2-0 lead in games in the best-of-seven series back to Fenway Park in Boston.

where the next three games are scheduled. Only Kansas City last year has ever lost the first two games at home and come back to win the series.

Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd, 16-10 during the season, is scheduled to face former Red Sox pitcher Bob Ojeda, 18-5, a left-hander, in game 3 Tuesday night.

Henderson, the hero of Boston's game 5 playoff victory with a ninth-inning homer, hit a solo homer in the fourth inning off Gooden, and Evans hit a two-run shot in Gooden's last inning, the fifth, as the Red Sox took a 6-2 lead. The Red Sox scored two more runs in the seventh on five consecutive singles off Rick Aguilera to put the game away. Wade Boggs' RBI double in the ninth ended the scoring.

Juventus, Real Madrid break scoring shackles

LONDON (R) — Juventus and Real Madrid threw off their shackles at the weekend, hitting eight goals between them and setting up the prospect of a high-scoring 90 minutes when the pair meet in the European Cup on Wednesday.

Real drew level with Barcelona at the top of the Spanish First Division after beating Real Mallorca 3-0, ending a run of three league games without a win, while Juventus slammed five past Ascoli to stay number one in the Italian League.

The Real forward line of Hugo Sanchez, Emilio Butragueno and Jorge Valdano — the most expensive striking force in soccer — has been misfiring badly in the three weeks since the team's 5-0 win over Young Boys of Berne in the first round of the European Cup.

This poor run continued during the first half of Saturday's game when a missed penalty by Mexican Sanchez and fine goalkeeping by Moroccan Badou Saki kept the scoreline goalless.

But Sanchez made amends in the second half, setting up goals for Jose Salguero and Butragueno and blasting in a free-kick for his 10th league goal of the season.

Real coach Leo Beenhakker's concerns now lie with his defence. Jesus Solana had to be substituted in the second half after an injury while Manuel Sanchez did not even take the field after aggravating a muscle pull during the warm-up. Sweeper Antonio Maceda is still out but his makeshift

replacement, Ricardo Gallego, should be fit to return for the home tie against Juventus after missing the Mallorca game.

Madrid will need all defensive hands on deck against Juventus who ended a goal drought in style despite missing strikers Michael Laudrup and Aldo Serena.

The Italian champion had scored only seven goals in five league games before Sunday's match but it let rip once winger Massimo Briacchi had opened the scoring after 25 minutes.

Briacchi's second goal in the 64th minute ended grumblings about his recent poor form while a goal by debutant Renato Basso six minutes later gave notice of a brilliant future.

Basso, a 16-year-old brought in from the youth team in place of Laudrup, said he was overjoyed by his goal — a fine solo effort — but he would not be disappointed if not chosen for the squad to play against Real Madrid.

Ivan Bonetti and French captain Michel Platini added further goals, but Juventus pleasure over the win was tempered by an injury to sweeper Gaetano Scirea.

An injury to Diego Maradona cast gloom over the Napoli dressing room after its 2-2 draw with Atlanta, which dropped it one point behind Juventus.

The Argentine captain injured his left knee after 10 minutes but stayed on the field despite increasing pain, scoring the second goal from the penalty spot in the 64th minute.

"I stayed on the field but after scoring the penalty I asked to be substituted. (Trainer Ottavio) Bianchi pleaded with me to stay. By the end I could hardly stay on my feet," Maradona said.

Maradona is likely to miss next week's game against Roma who moved into fifth place with a 2-0 win over Torino, the opponents of Raba Eto Gyoe of Hungary in the UEFA Cup this Wednesday.

Barcelona performed dismally in the warm-up for its UEFA Cup game with Sporting Lisbon, losing 1-0 to bottom club Real Murcia, while Real Zaragoza slumped to a 3-2 defeat by Real Betis four days before a Cup Winners' Cup date with Wrexham.

Welsh sides would have been heartened by the display of Zaragoza goalkeeper Andoni Cedrun who proved extremely vulnerable to free-kicks outside the area, allowing Gabriel Calderon to score from two attempts.

Sporting scored a hard-fought 2-1 win over Braga while Portugal's European Cup representative Porto struck its best form of the season to topple top side Belenenses 3-0 away.

The European Cup tie between Austria Vienna and Bayern Munich should be one of the games of the round.

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One ounce of gold	420.00/420.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Report expects W. German boom to continue

THE Daily Crossword by Jeanne Wilson

ACROSS

1 Attention-getting sound
 5 "Life is —"
 9 (John Gay)
 10 Like good wine
 14 PN — Kappa
 16 Malt; comb.
 18 Force
 19 Heavy cart
 19 Leaving
 21 "— Lines"
 22 File of hay
 20 Start of quote
 23 Aid and —
 24 Hesitant
 25 "Butterfield 8" author
 26 So soon
 27 Quicker
 28 penicillin
 35 Reversible fabric
 37 Steel trim
 39 "Whatever — wants..."
 40 Dash
 41 Author of quote
 42 Singer Cole
 43 Chain coat
 44 Eye makeup
 45 Isolated
 46 Sprightly
 47 Before plain or dorn
 48 Fryer's turn
 49 Body trunks
 50 Certain gland
 51 Courage
 52 Place
 53 Actor Dick Van
 54 "—"
 55 Discant
 56 Sch. subj.
 57 Arouse
 58 Man's dress
 59 — sold
 60 "Early Rims"
 61 Stu
 62 In session
 63 Stu's device
 64 "Secrests"
 65 pupal
 66 — regrett
 67 Coat
 68 Hair style

DOWN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66
 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

AITOP	PAINT	REAR
ARAB	PARA	ROULE
LOWA	TRON	AROSE
SKINFINT	DAINED	
TATTOO	TAILED	ADO EINS
WOODS	CHIEF	WILDER
OPERA	COLLEGE	
BUTTO	GAUZY	WARY
SESTERIA	SHALL	
WIGGLE	WILDER	WILDER
STAR	SAIR	SEED
QUINT	INTESTATE	
UNDOVE	DOOR	IVOR
ATEGIN	GORIE	MONO
TIRESS	FIRED	FWES

42 Sweet potato
 43 Snail
 44 Dug out mud
 45 Constraint
 46 Flax
 47 Present ones
 48 Lintless one
 49 Singer Delta

59 Friendly
 60 Wolding
 61 Mrs. Chaplin
 62 Branches
 63 Triplet
 64 Branches Raines
 65 Abbe of lar.
 66 Gloy

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

THE BETTER HALF.

HARRIS

"I'm teaching the neighbor's dog a lesson! This time the trash is going to tip him over!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RILLT
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ZYID
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

DAPNIK
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SEATTL
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**WHAT THERE WAS
 A LOT OF AT
 THE UNEMPLOYMENT
 OFFICE.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " () () () () " () () () () () () () ()

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DROOP LARVA SURELY CIPHER
 Answer: What the intellectual hobo was — A ROAD SCHOLAR

Aquino, Enrile meet amid speculation of rift over policy

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino spoke privately Monday with Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile amid speculation in the Philippine capital of a major rift between them over the policy towards setting Communist insurgency.

Palace sources said they met alone for about five minutes during a break in a day-long meeting called to discuss the situation in southern Mindanao Island, which is facing rebellions from both Communists and Muslim separatists.

It was not known what they discussed. Manila has been rife with speculation for several weeks that Mr. Enrile, a holdover from the government of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, was on the brink of resigning or forcing his dismissal over policy disagreements with the Aquino government.

Mr. Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos launched a popularly-backed military revolt that toppled the

20-year Marcos regime. But the military establishment has made no secret of its doubts about Mrs. Aquino's approach to the Communist rebels.

Vice-President Salvador Laurel, who called off a visit to Jakarta for a South-East Asian ministerial meeting, has emerged as a mediator in the dispute between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile, who believes the Communists cannot be trusted in the negotiations aimed at ending the 17-year-old insurgency.

Mr. Laurel's role is not clear. At one point Monday, a spokesman at the vice-presidential office said "the president asked him to stay because of all these problems we are having. He has been mediating between the president and the

defence minister." But later the spokesman said there was no connection between Mr. Laurel not going to Jakarta — which the Foreign Ministry said was his own decision — and his efforts as a go-between in the row between the president and her defence minister.

Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, was to have attended a two-day meeting in the Indonesian capital of ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations. Instead, he sent his deputy, Jose Ingles. Mr. Laurel said he would try to mediate in the differences between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile over policy towards negotiating a ceasefire agreement in the 17-year-old Communist rebellion.

The Foreign Ministry said: "His decision to stay was because there are important matters requiring his presence (in Manila), not only as foreign minister but also as vice-president of his country and

as president of UNIDO (a coalition partner in the Aquino government)."

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel ran as UNIDO candidates in the presidential elections last February, although she was not a member of the party.

The elections were discredited after accusations that Ferdinand Marcos committed widespread fraud to be re-elected.

Mr. Enrile, 62, who also held the defence portfolio under Mr. Marcos, joined the present armed forces commander, Gen. Fidel Ramos, to mastermind the revolt that drove Marcos into exile after the election.

UNIDO, itself a coalition, meets next weekend to discuss policy towards the new Philippine constitution which was sent to the president last week.

But Mr. Enrile has been increasingly critical of Mrs. Aquino's policy towards trying to settle a Communist rebellion, arguing that the guerrillas cannot be trusted.

Greek ruling party suffers big losses in elections

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's ruling Socialist Pasok Party suffered heavily in Sunday's municipal elections, losing the main cities of Athens, Salonika and Piraeus to the conservative opposition New Democracy (ND) Party.

Final results show the Socialists lost by about 10 per cent in Athens, scoring 45.19 per cent against ND's 54.19 per cent and ending eight years of Pasok control of the city.

Pasok also lost heavily in Greece's second-largest city, Salonika, and in the port of Piraeus, but retained control in two other big centres — Patras, in the eastern Peloponnese, and Heraklion, on the island of Crete.

One hundred and six mayors backed by Pasok were elected, compared with 40 by ND, but the country's attention focused on the three main centres, which add up to more than half the country's population of almost ten million.

ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis said the results in the main centres were not simply a vote of protest but an outright condemnation of government policy.

Athens Monday morning was recovering from a night of jubilation by noisy ND supporters, who jammed the centre of the capital with a triumphant procession of horn-sounding cars, flag-waving and exploding fire crackers.

Mr. Papandreu said on television that his government and party had received what he called "significant messages from the people."

Since winning power in 1981, Mr. Papandreu has come in for heavy criticism from the left wing of his party and the Communists for abandoning his anti-American rhetoric. More recently there have been attacks on his policy of freezing wages while allowing rents and prices to soar.

Mr. Papandreu has a comfortable majority in the national parliament, where Pasok has 160 seats compared with ND's 110 and general elections are not due until 1989.

The opposition conservatives, however, are now expected to press for early national elections, possibly next year.

The opposition newspaper Mesimvri said the results were a decisive cut in the power of Pasok and a condemnation of it as the government party.

Parcel-bomb kills editor in Nigeria

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's vigorous press was in a state of shock and fear Monday after the country's first reported parcel-bomb killed a leading journalist.

Dele Giwa, the U.S.-trained editor of the campaigning Newswatch magazine, was blown up in his Lagos home Sunday after opening a package.

This is a bad sign of things to come, the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) said in a statement expressing shock and disgust at what it termed the first such bomb attack in the history of Nigeria.

"Dele Giwa was one of the best journalists the country has ever known," the union added.

Colleagues said Giwa, 39, was interrogated at the headquarters of the State Security Service (SSS) last Friday and accused of plotting to import arms to help stage a socialist revolution.

Hasenfus replied: "He's going to think that our government is backing this 100 per cent, and that's what I believe."

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, also interviewed, said he thought it was possible that Hasenfus was a victim rather than a criminal.

Asked if it was possible that Hasenfus might return to his family in Wisconsin by Christmas, Mr. Ortega said that the Sandinistas have shown mercy in the past.

But he made no specific pledge of leniency for Hasenfus.

Mr. Bush, a former CIA head, has denied any knowledge of covert operations to supply so-called contra rebels fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

The CIA and the U.S. government also have denied any link to the secret flights.

Hasenfus was interviewed Sunday in Managua, where he has been held since he parachuted from the plane, carrying arms, after it was downed on Oct. 5 over Nicaragua.

Gandhi returns after weeklong foreign trip

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi returned Monday from a weeklong foreign trip and dismissed charges of dishonesty and corruption leveled against his political party by a former minister.

Mr. Gandhi spoke to reporters at the airport on arrival from a visit to Thailand, New Zealand, Australia and Indonesia.

Former Home Minister Prakash Chand Sethi was suspended from the Congress Party Thursday for criticising party officials and calling the prime minister's advisers snakes and thieves in an interview in a leading English-language weekly. Sethi also claimed Mr. Gandhi had asked him to grant an import licence to a leading industrialist while Mr. Sethi was home minister.

Five other senior Congress Party officials have been suspended or expelled recently for criticising the party.

Commenting on his foreign tour, Mr. Gandhi said he had "done very well" on his two objectives: Improving India's political relations and bettering economic ties.

Mr. Gandhi said Monday that U.S. military technology sold to New Delhi would not wind up in Moscow's hands.

"There is no reason for any apprehension at all," he said at a news conference on the last day of a one-week trip through Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand.

India wants to buy U.S.-made engines to power the first Indian-produced jet fighters. The

Pentagon has approved the sale of General Electric F404 engines in principle, but the deal is reportedly stalled over terms keeping the technology out of Soviet hands.

Both superpowers court India, but Gandhi said India does "not favour either side."

U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger last week made the first trip to India by a U.S. Defence chief. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to visit India next month.

During his overnight stay in Thailand, Mr. Gandhi and his entourage of senior officials reached agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and trade. But he refused to budge on his nation's support for the Vietnamese-installed government in Kampuchea.

Mr. Gandhi said he will discuss Kampuchea with Mr. Gorbachev during the Soviet leader's visit. It is the one issue, along with India's perceived pro-Soviet leanings, that separates India and Thailand.

India is the only major non-Communist country that recognises the government Vietnam installed after invading Kampuchea in 1978. The West and non-Communist Asia strongly support a coalition of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas that the United Nations recognises as Kampuchea's legitimate government.

Mr. Gandhi said India favoured the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. He said Kampuchians have the right to determine their own destiny free from all foreign interference.

NATO to debate nuclear strategy in Scotland today

BRUSSELS (R) — Western defence chiefs open talks Tuesday on future nuclear planning still unsure over the implications of the Reykjavik summit.

NATO defence ministers and military chiefs will gather in Scotland for a scheduled meeting of the nuclear planning group which has assumed added significance in the aftermath of the Icelandic talks at which the superpowers came close to agreeing sweeping nuclear arms cuts.

The group brings together ministers and military chiefs from 14 alliance countries to review military programmes aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of NATO's deterrent force of nuclear weapons.

But the run-up to the two-day meeting at the exclusive golfing resort of Glenageary has been marked by a public row between the alliance's civilian authorities and its military command over the proposed zero option for removing all intermediate-range nuclear missiles (INF) from Europe.

Western governments welcomed the outcome of the Oct. 11-12 talks between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, saying they had set a new arms control platform on which to build in Geneva.

But, after early advice, some allied governments, particularly West Germany, appear to share the apprehension of military commanders that a zero INF agreement now would leave Europe exposed to Moscow's short-range missiles and its superior conventional forces.

The zero option would mean the scrapping of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe in exchange for the withdrawal of Moscow's SS-20 missiles, targeted on Europe.

But this, critics say, would make Western Europe vulnerable to Soviet short-range systems with a range of 150 to 900 kilometres and the Warsaw Pact's stronger conventional forces.

NATO diplomats say the breathtaking speed and extent of progress at Reykjavik caught the Europeans and NATO military by surprise and awakened old fears of a future without a U.S. nuclear "umbrella."

Gen. Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, was said last Thursday to have angrily complained to U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger over not being consulted on Reykjavik and to have argued against the zero option.

Gen. Rogers' protest was described by NATO's political chief, Secretary-General Lord Carrington, as puzzling and surprising, though he conceded alliance fears over Soviet short-range missiles and its conventional forces.

Diplomats expect Gen. Rogers, who is responsible for modernising the West's nuclear stockpile, to use the Glenageary forum to argue that no zero option should be accepted while the West is at such a disadvantage.

The Glenageary gathering brings together ministers and military chiefs from the 16 NATO allies, except for France, which is not militarily integrated, and Iceland, which has no armed forces.

Security is traditionally tight at such gatherings and ministers will meet at the Glenageary Hotel within a security "bubble" sealed off from the outside world.

Mr. Weinberger is scheduled to address the gathering first and is expected to deal extensively with U.S. perceptions of Reykjavik.

The Soviet Union is insisting an INF accord has to be part of a single all-embracing arms control package that includes Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

NATO diplomats however say Soviet statements on the question are ambiguous and say Moscow has not completely closed the door to separate INF talks.

3 living patients dumped in morgue

NEW DELHI (AP) — Three destitute patients in a hospital in southern Hyderabad city were presumed dead and dumped in a morgue alive, where one of them died, the Indian Express reported Monday. The Express said in a front-page story that three severely ill patients of Osmania General Hospital were ordered taken to the hospital's mortuary compound. The newspaper, India's largest English-language daily, said the case in southern Andhra Pradesh state was under investigation. The newspaper reported that one of the three patients died after he was shifted to the morgue compound. Doctors of the forensic department discovered the other two persons alive Sunday afternoon when they arrived to perform post mortems, it said. The two patients were sent back to the hospital, the newspaper said.

Hospital staff beaten up by patients, relatives

PEKING (R) — More than 440 staff in Chinese hospitals have been beaten up by patients and their relatives since last year, the China Daily said Monday. The newspaper said two doctors at a major Peking hospital were seriously injured when a construction worker stabbed one in the chest with scissors and hit the other on the head with a metal object earlier this month. It did not elaborate. A clinic in Hunan province closed for nine days in May when the staff ran away after being attacked by more than 20 relatives of a patient who died of a serious disease, the paper said. The relatives accused the staff of killing the patient with an injection and left the body at the clinic for three days as a protest. The paper also said a deputy prosecutor in Shenyang had been dismissed after beating up two surgeons, making one of them mentally ill, and threatening hospital staff with a pistol because he believed his wife was not getting proper treatment.

Baby born to woman in coma

MIDDLESBROUGH, England (AP) — A girl was born to a woman who has been in a coma and kept breathing on a life support machine for a month, officials at Middlesbrough General Hospital in north east England said. "The baby's condition is stable. The mother's condition is unchanged," said the hospital statement early Monday. It was the first known case in Britain of birth to a mother in a coma. In California last July, clinically dead Marie Henderson was kept alive for 53 days before dying after giving birth to a healthy daughter. The baby was born about two months prematurely by Caesarean section to Deborah Bell, 24, who collapsed with a brain hemorrhage at her home in Dardington and never regained consciousness. Last week the hospital said that once the baby was born, tests would be carried out on the mother to determine if there was any hope of her recovery. If they find negatively, husband Ian Bell, a maintenance engineer in a cigarette factory, will have to decide if the machine keeping his wife alive should be switched off.

Most women sold to brothels by relatives, study says

NEW DELHI (AP) — A third of the women forced into prostitution in India are sold by their relatives, a comprehensive study says. The study by the Joint Women's Programme said parents even sell their unborn female children, with a three-month-old fetus commanding up to 3,500 rupees (\$291). The four-year study said most women are sold into prostitution because of extreme poverty and demands from powerful landlords of higher castes. The Hindu newspaper described the study in its Monday edition. The study is believed to be the most authoritative and reliable report on prostitution to date. The research was carried out in 12 of India's 23 states and two federally administered territories. "One can compare the movement of the flesh trade to any other economic commodity. Women are sold like cheese," Joint Women's Programme spokeswoman J. Chatterjee told the newspaper.

Suharto urges investments in Asia

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's President Suharto Monday called for increased foreign investment and economic cooperation with the countries of South-East Asia to help maintain political stability and prevent outside intervention.

Mr. Suharto said in a speech at the opening an 18-nation meeting of ministers from the European Community (EC) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that the struggle for influence in Asia between the superpowers had created new potential for conflict or progress.

Economic cooperation with the six members of ASEAN, which groups Indonesia with the Philippines, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, was essential to underpin their stability, he declared.

"An unstable South-East Asia could invite the intervention and conflict of forces from outside South-East Asia, as history has shown us," he said.

"Since instability in this region is due, among other things, to the not-yet-advanced economic condition, then the advancement of economic progress in this

Queen Elizabeth starts Hong Kong visit today

HONG KONG (R) — Queen Elizabeth arrives in Hong Kong Tuesday for a whirlwind tour after a historic visit to China that political analysts said had strengthened already friendly Sino-British ties.

The queen, accompanied by her husband Prince Philip, will spend two days in the British colony, which London and Peking agreed two years ago would revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

The queen left the South China city of Canton on Saturday and is now relaxing on the royal yacht Britannia anchored off Hong Kong.

Officials and local businessmen said the six-day visit to China had formalised the steady course of Sino-British ties and this had helped restore confidence in the colony where political fears once set property and stock prices plunging.

"This sets the seal on the friendship between China and Britain and that can only have a calming effect on those people who are worried about the future," said James McGregor, director of Hong Kong's General Chamber of Commerce.

Present attitudes contrast with the often bitter negotiations leading to the signing of the accord that preserves Hong Kong's capitalist system for 50 years after 1997 and gives the territory a considerable amount of autonomy.

But some residents say there is lingering mistrust of the Hong Kong's future rulers.

Legislators have accused China of meddling in Hong Kong's affairs before the transfer of power.

Pressure groups also charge that Peking has ignored widespread concern here over a nuclear power plant to be built across the Chinese border despite a petition signed by one million people calling for the project to be scrapped.

Much will depend on a review of Hong Kong's future political system to be conducted next year.

A coalition of political groups Sunday called for the legislature, whose members are now appointed or elected indirectly, to be at least 50 per cent directly elected.

Gen. Namphy has pledged to return the country to democracy, and he said last June that a constitutional assembly would be the first step.

However, he waited until Sept. 10 to set the date for the election. By the Oct. 11 registration deadline, only 33 of the 41 districts had more than one candidate vying for their assembly seats. In one district, there was no candidate.

Unofficial tallies released late Sunday by the Information Ministry showed that 1,870 people voted in Cap Haitien, Haiti's second-largest city, out of a total electorate of 44,870.

In Gonaives, Haiti's fourth largest city, 4,304 people voted of a total electorate of 19,975.

No figures were available for the capital, Port-Au-Prince, but checks of individual balloting stations shortly before polls closed showed that some had turnouts of only 150, 100 and 64.

At one station, not a single vote was cast by 4:30 p.m. (2030 GMT). 10 and 1/2 hours after the polls opened.

Government officials said the low turnout was due to a lack of publicity, the potential candidates' aversion to spending two months in Gonaives working on the document, and a lack of understanding by voters of the meaning of a constitutional assembly.

Also, many people weren't used to voting without being given money or at least a ride to the polls.

Under the Duvaliers, "the boxes would be full of ballots all fraudulently filled in," said a senior election official in the capital.

"Now, everything is going sincerely," said the official, who spoke on condition his name not be used. "If 20 or 100 people voted, those are sincere votes."

U.K. challenges Moscow to help ease Asian tension

JAKARTA (R) — Britain challenged the Soviet Union to help ease tension in Asia Monday and called for a fresh political impetus to North-South trade and economic cooperation.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told foreign ministers of the European Community and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that Moscow should match with deeds its offer of improved relations with Asia.

He also said the EC and ASEAN should redouble the struggle against drug trafficking and terrorism and work closely to stamp out protectionism and promote mutual investment.

Speaking in his capacity as president of the EC Council of Ministers, Sir Geoffrey said Moscow's alleged flexible approach to the problems of Asia had yet to take shape where Kampuchea and Afghanistan were concerned.

As he spoke EC interior and justice ministers were meeting in London to discuss a British plan to tighten border controls to impede the free movement of terrorists and drug traffickers.

ASEAN which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei considers the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Soviet troops in Afghanistan as the main hurdles to better ties with Moscow.

Conference officials said discussions on economic issues centred on a study of an EC-ASEAN working group which identified some of the problems in promoting investments.

The study proposed the creation of an Asian common market to facilitate and promote European investment in the region, but this proposal looks like a non-starter because of Indonesian opposition to it, delegates said.

Indonesia fears its vast domestic market of 165 million people would be swamped with goods from more competitive industries of neighbouring countries.

Another suggestion which both sides have accepted is the creation in each ASEAN capital of joint investment committees.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1325 THE LANE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KJ1053 ♠ AK972 ♣ 963
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
Pass 1 ♠
What action do you take?
A. — Two-suited hands are not ideal for a takeout double. If you did take that action, you would be poorly placed should the auction come back to you at some high level and partner has still not acted. It is wiser to overall one spade on this type of hand.
- Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AQ852 ♠ K95 ♣ QJ8 ♣ 52
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Don't let the fact that you have a dead minimum raise to three spades deter you from doing your duty. Partner has asked you to bid a slam if you have good trump support, and you could not have much better. Bid six spades.
- Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 95 ♠ AKJ72 ♣ 72 ♣ AKJ4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — You have a good hand, but don't get over-excited. Partner has simply taken a preference, and he might not even have three-card support for you. However, your hand is worth a move, and we suggest you bid three hearts.
- Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 85 ♣ J976 ♠ AK95 ♣ 1063
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
- Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J9652 ♠ KQ ♣ AQ763 ♣ 8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Partner's redouble asks that you let the auction come round to him in case he wants to make a penalty double. With your hand, however, you are not really interested in defending two clubs doubled — your hand is more suited to offense than defense. We suggest that you alert partner to this by bidding two diamonds now.
- Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ AK85 ♠ AQJ63 ♣ 94 ♣ 7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Were it not for the fact that you have two lost diamond losers, we would suggest that you go straight to six spades. Blackwood is useless on this hand — if partner shows one ace, you still won't know what to do. We suggest you bid five spades. That tells partner that you are interested in slam but that you have two diamond losers and that his holding in the suit is critical.

مكتبة الأمل